

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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- II. Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.
- III. L. Bacon's Character, with his Thoughts on Ambition.
- IV. Story of Camillus, with Considerations against Self-Murder.
- V. A Description of the Island of *Malta*.
- VI. Of Oak Planting, and its Importance to the Nation.
- VII. *Volpone*, a modern Character.
- VIII. Receipt for the Staggers in Horses.
- IX. Absurdity of a perpetual Motion.
- X. Cause of Thunder and Lightning.
- XI. A Warning to the Youth of both Sexes.
- XII. Inscription for the late Lieutenant-General Sir *James Campbell*.
- XIII. Generosity and Treachery displayed, in the Story of *Ardelio*.
- XIV. Observations on Electricity.
- XV. A Description of the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*.
- XVI. A Question in Dialling solved.
- XVII. A Geometrical Question proposed.
- XVIII. Mutineers executed on board the *Chesterfield*.
- XIX. Surprising Effects of Lightning at *Holloway*.
- XX. POETRY: *Venus's* Lamentation for the Death of *Adonis*: the Beau lath'd by the Poet; *Strephon's* Complaint, with *Myra's* Answer; the Reasonable Lover, a new Song; on the Death of Mrs. F — P —; Acrostick; the Patriot; on the Death of a rich Miser; *Did you e'er see a Shepherd*, a new Song, set to Musick, &c. &c.
- XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Turnpikes demolish'd; Smugglers condemn'd; Malefactors executed; Fires, &c. &c. &c.
- XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
- XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
- XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
- XXV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXVI. Catalogue of Books.

With a new and correct MAP of the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, and a curious VIEW of the South-East Prospect of the City of *BATH*, neatly engraved on Copper.

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
AUGUST, 1749.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,



T was the saying of *Seneca*, that a good man struggling with misfortunes is a sight (as he popularly expresses it) worthy the gods to behold: For indeed true greatness and magnanimity of soul consists in the weathering the misfortunes of life like a man; and not meanly withdrawing from them, like a coward. How foolish and unmanly, in the language of *Shakspear*, by a pistol or bodkin, to fly from present ills, to those they know not of! Such a conduct will appear still more monstrous, by the stating only the following queries:

Are not many of the misfortunes you complain of, the effects of indiscretion?

Are not many of these evils at a distance?

Is it not probable they appear greater, because at a distance, and therefore, as objects of fear, heighten'd by imagination?

Is it not possible they may never reach you, or that time and custom may render them bearable?

And lastly, Is it not possible, that these evils you complain of now as intolerable, may end much happier than you now imagine, and oblige you to own in the end, that whatever is, is right?

To prevent my countrymen, therefore, from continuing so ridiculous a practice, and to encourage a becoming resolution, and manly presence of mind, under every circumstance, I shall subjoin the relation of a fact, as it was delivered to me by one of the family.

The Story of CAMILLUS.

Camillus, in that year which will ever stain the *English* annals, was, with many others, reduced to the most pressing circumstances; which tho', to outward ap-

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pearance, he bore like a man of sense, yet it was thought by his acquaintance to have prey'd a good deal on his spirits: It was not, however, long before a lady, who took a liking to him, gave him an opportunity, by marrying her, of living in a more gay and affluent manner than ever.

If he was chagrined before at his reduced circumstances, his gratitude on being delivered from them heighten'd his passion to his wife; in short, he regarded her as that dear friend that had snatch'd him from distress and want, and accordingly paid her not the affection only of the husband, but the compliances of the most obliged friend.

The undefining, artless *Camillus* was no sooner in these agreeable circumstances again, but his friends also reviv'd, for they only died in his adversity, and they reviv'd indeed only to reduce once more the unhappy *Camillus*. How shall I tell you, the designing, artful villain, *Maskwell*, imposed so much on the honest-hearted *Camillus*, that he became his surety in a bond for a much larger sum than he was worth? The villain having thus raised a large sum, immediately made off; the confused report of his being gone abroad was too soon confirmed to the unhappy *Camillus*, for he was informed by a letter, that as *Maskwell* was gone abroad, the security of the bond revolving entirely on him, they must be excused if they very shortly call'd it in. What a blow was this to the generous *Camillus*! how unpleasing his prospect! how severe his reflection! what can he say to his wife? how shall he comfort her? how shall he tell her he has reduced her to as low circumstances as she had relieved him from? how shall he reconcile her to the change? how attempt it, when, aggravating thought! it is a change effected by his own imprudence? I had forgot to tell you, he had 4 children, who now occasioned as many uneasy sensations as ever they had agreeable ones.

X x 2

Saluted

Saluted in the morning of life as heirs to a splendid fortune; they were the joy of their parents; but the reflection of their being exposed to the storms of life, without a guide, companions of infamy and want, now distracted him: For what could he do for them, who, perhaps, rotting in a jail, subsists himself on the common basket? subsists on that charity, just sufficient to make misfortune live. Fancy heightened all his prospects into horror: The baseness of his friend, the reproach of his acquaintance, the suddenness of the change aggravated his other circumstances into terrible ones indeed: He thought it was death to live, and therefore resolved to struggle no more: His thoughts were now taken up about the instrument that he should use, whether the rope or pistol; and as one undetermined, he prepared both, and went up to his room, where after he had fixed the rope to his mind, he wrote a letter to his wife, which he left on the table with the pistol: He then went to take one last view of his children, who were playing in the court, when accidentally one of them fell and cut himself; the unhappy *Camillus* immediately felt the bowels of the father; and forgetting every thing but that it was his child, ran down immediately to his relief; the confus'd noise he made in running down, together with the child's crying, frighten'd the good woman, who ran directly up to her own room, where she expected to find her husband, as he had told her he should go up and lay down upon the bed, where, who can describe the anguish of her mind, when she found not her husband, but the rope, the pistol, and the letter! Who can describe the pang she felt, when she read she was to become a widow; a helpless widow to four fatherless children! The powerful workings of amazement and horror had perhaps fixed her there a monument of grief, had she not been awakened by the coming in of her husband, who came up to execute what he had intended! I shall not say much of the spectacle each was to the other; if the one blush'd at the discovery of the purpose, the other wept at the knowledge of it: Her anguish of mind, under the apprehension of losing him, stagger'd his resolution: Alternately he blush'd and glow'd: But when she declar'd, that tho' they had lost all, she should still be happy if he lived, and that she would not survive him;—she could not be a father and a mother too; oh! she could not bear the thoughts of the childrens losing their only guide and guardian, their father! The tears ran from his eyes; the tenderness of the husband, the affection of the friend, the bowels of the father, flood confes'd in si-

lent eloquence and speaking grief. His intention now appeared to him as the highest act of cruelty and ingratitude; as a cowardly intent of withdrawing himself from the sharing of those misfortunes which he had involv'd his family in; and as a base refusal of that aid to make them more tolerable, which perhaps he might one day be able to give. But 'tis sufficient to add, that he now resolved, by industry and application, as a merchant, to discharge his bond, and maintain his family. The event answer'd his most sanguine expectations; his father-in-law supported him with all his credit and fortune; and having no fortune of his own to indulge the gayeties of life with, as usual, he bended his mind entirely to trade; and in a few years, with unexampled industry, and untainted honour, he found himself in a capacity of discharging his obligation to his father, and of giving a handsome fortune to his children; for he used often to say, his misfortunes had taught him to be contented with that which would place his children above the temptation of doing wrong from want, and prevent their being ruin'd by too much. I need only add, that he often used latterly to say, he had felt so much true pleasure since his misfortunes, that he should certainly have been ruin'd if he had not been betrayed. His life, indeed, ever after was the life of the righteous, and his latter end was like theirs: When he died, he left this laconick advice to all his children;—H O P E.

PHILOPATRIÆ.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS by means of your valuable monthly collection many things are presented to the publick, which would else be bury'd in silence, tho' very deserving their attention, I have endeavour'd to furnish you with some thoughts on oak planting, which, if agreeable, crave a place in your next.

Your constant Reader,

RUSTICUS.

AS oak timber is our best security against our enemies (under God) surely it demands the regard of a British parliament, to have a stock always ready for use; which I am very sorry to say, we cannot have in a few years, as where an hundred trees are pluck'd up, not one is planted. Perhaps the gentlemen are like one I read of lately, who desir'd posterity might do something for him, by way of encouragement to him to do for them. In the county of *Suffolk* are many thousand acres of land, which do not lett for more than 4s. an acre, which, if planted, would produce the finest oaks in the king-

kingdom. Suppose then every owner was oblig'd, for every hundred acres he has, to plant five, and so in proportion for every farm down to 30 acres; this would be a sure method never to want materials for shipping, which if neglected, must in all probability prove, if not our ruin, at least of very bad consequence. True it is, some can ill spare the land, as it will lett for the less annually; but let such endeavour, for the general benefit, to cut off their private luxury, and I doubt not but all will be able to assist in this so useful a scheme. The method of planting I would recommend, would be to fallow the land one summer, and about January to sow it as even as can be with four bushels of acorns to every acre. The third or fourth year they should be drawn off till they stand about three foot distance; then about ten years from sowing, they should be a second time thinn'd, and about ten years after set out as they should remain, I mean cut off, till there is about 8 or 9 yards between the trees every way, and never to shred them after the last time of taking off any, as every wound given then will hurt their growth. I don't expect to succeed in this attempt, but could not content myself without doing somewhat for my country; and tho' I be laugh'd at, I will be easy, as nothing of self-interest was the motive, nor the applause of any desired.

Description of the Island of Malta, which was lately in great Danger from a Conspiracy, (see p. 339.) and is now said to be threatened with an Invasion by the Turks.

MALTA is an island in the Mediterranean, about 60 miles south of Cape Passaro in Sicily, and 200 east of Tunis in Africa: It is of an oval figure, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is a white soft rock, covered a foot deep with earth. This island was successively subject to the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and the Romans, and the emperor Charles V. gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem after they had lost the island of Rhodes, which they had defended 200 years against all the power of Turkey.

They were attacked in the island of Malta by Solymán the Turkish emperor, Anno 1566; but he was forced to abandon the island, after he had lost above 20,000 men in the attempt. The knights formerly consisted of 8 several nations, but now only 7, the English having withdrawn themselves on account of their superstitious rites. All the knights are to be of antient and noble families, and legitimate: The grand crosses, or heads of each nation, are stiled *Grand Priors*. The priors chuse a *Grand Master*, and are all subject to the pope in spirituals, and depend also pretty much on those princes where

their lands lie. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are engaged in a perpetual war with the *Turks*, *Algerines*, and other *Mahometans*. The city of Malta consists of three towns, separated by channels, which form so many peninsula's of solid rock, rising a great height above the sea, and have secure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets; and as the situation is strong, so no art is wanting in the fortifications to render it impregnable. The streets are spacious, and the houses built of white stone hewn out of their rocks. Besides the city, there are in the island 26 parishes, and between 30 and 40 villages. Malta is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Palermo in Sicily.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

MUsing lately in Westminster-Abbey, and viewing with reverence the monuments which pious friends have raised to the memory of those brave men, who fell nobly during the late war in the service of their country at sea; I was led by curiosity to examine if any stone was consecrated to the *pii manes* of any of those heroes, who, during the same period, had bled in the battles at land. As my search was in vain, I could not help reflecting with pity, that a bias to the favourite element should extend to the very tomb; as if, tho' the scene be different, the spirit and cause were not equally *British*. That success was not purchased by the blood of our soldiers, should be a consideration in their favour; since their dying moments have been imbibited by the misfortunes of their country, which they bled in vain to avert: But tho' they could not command success, the world acknowledges they deserved it; and however bleamable may be the conduct that directed, yet the valour which executed stands unapproachable.

Let the following attempt at an inscription instance, that among them there was merit, which might add lustre to that noble repository of *British* heroes.

J. S.

Sacred to the Memory of Sir James Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, Lieutenant-General of the Forces, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and Colonel of the Royal Grey Dragoons:

In whom nobility of blood, and eminence of station,

Where ornaments far less conspicuous Than the social virtues which endeared him as a man;

Polish'd manners which adorned him as a gentleman;

Honour and valour that exalted him as a soldier.

The

The confidence of the troops, which his graceful pleasing appearance bespoke in his favour,

He secured

By affability and humanity in private,
Spirit and dignity in publick;

Supporting discipline without rigor,
Dispensing indulgence without remissness.
Hence he inspired that alacrity with which,
on repeated

Occasions, they followed him to glory
and victory:

Particularly at the battle of *Ramillies*, where
at the the head of the grey dragoons
alone, he pierced thro' both lines of the
enemies cavalry; and tho' these lines
again closed to bar his retreat, yet
Not knowing how to yield while he
could fight,

He bravely cut his way back, to the as-
tonishment and admiration of both ap-
plauding armies.

After the battle of *Dettingen*, where he
commanded as lieutenant-general of
cavalry, he received the order of the
Bath,

As a mark of royal acknowledgment
Of distinguish'd merit.

He continued abroad in that station till the
Morning before the battle of *Fontenoy*,
when

A cannon bullet carried off his leg, and
removed him from the field

To the army; a fatal presage of its ensuing
misfortune,

In the loss of one so capable to avert it;
But to himself an event in this fortunate,
As it prevented him from ever having
seen

A British army routed:

An object, which tho' removed from
his sight,

Yet preyed upon his mind,

And hasten'd that death which overtook
him three days after:

For amidst the torture of pain,

He felt for the publick more than for himself.
As a fair example to posterity this attempt
is made to perpetuate the remembrance
of virtues, which dignified the human
species.

A DESCRIPTION of the West Riding of YORKSHIRE.

IN our *Magazine* for June last, we gave
a general description of the county of
York, and a particular one of the *East Riding*,
with a MAP of the said *Riding*: We are now
to give an account of that division called
the *West Riding*, of which we have here
likewise annexed a MAP.

The *West Riding* of *Yorkshire* is bounded
by the *Ouse*, by *Lancashire*, and by the
southern limits of the county, and lies to-
wards the south and west. It contains the

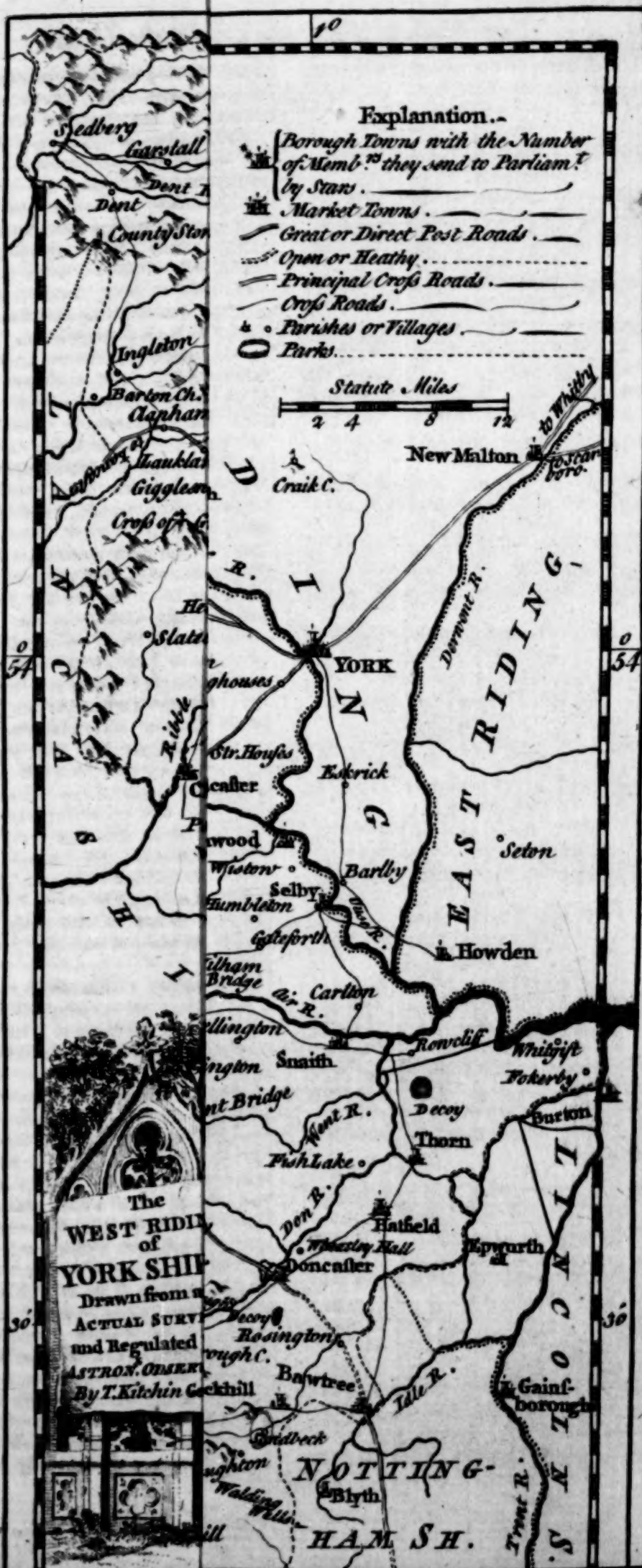
city of *York*, 5 boroughs that send members
to parliament, and several considerable
towns. To begin with the city.

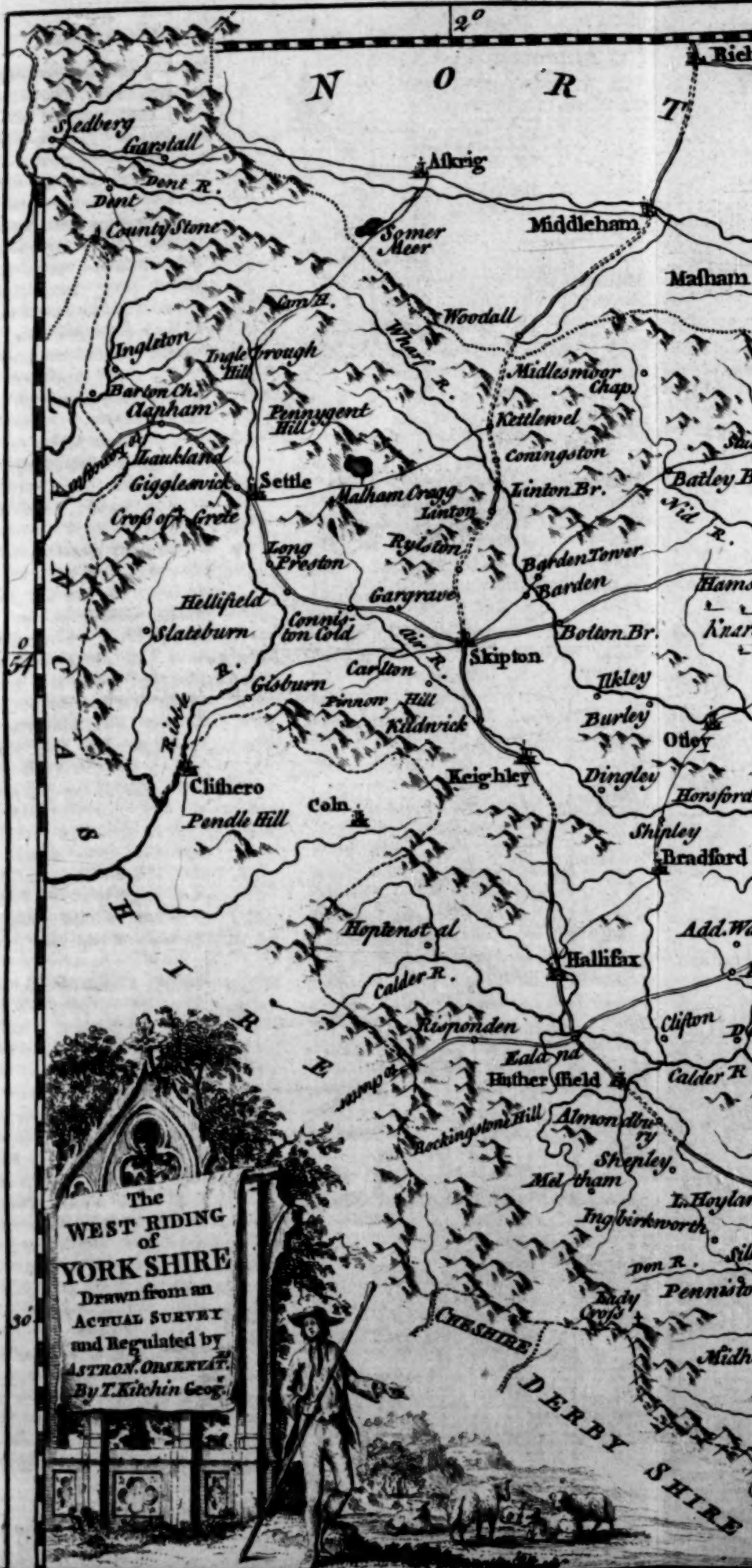
York, for its dignity, is generally esteem'd
the second city in *England*. It is situate
on the river *Ouse*, which divides it into two
parts, joined by a stately stone bridge. It
is 150 computed, and 192 measured
miles distant from *London*. It is go-
vern'd by a mayor, who has a title of
lord mayor, like that of *London*, 12
aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 24 prime common-
council men, 8 chamberlains, 72 common-
council men, a recorder, town-clerk,
sword-bearer, common serjeant, &c. and
sends 2 members to parliament. It enjoys
large privileges, and is a county of itself,
including 30 villages and hamlets under its
jurisdiction. It is an antient city, was
famous in the time of the *Romans*, and the
emperors *Sewerus* and *Constantius Cblerus*,
father of *Constantine the Great*, both kept
their courts and died here. It is at present
fair, large and beautiful, adorn'd with
many splendid buildings, both publick
and private, very populous, much re-
sorted to, and well inhabited by the gentry,
who are its chief support, its trade being
considerably declined. The city is walled,
and has 4 gates and 5 posterns. It has 30
parish churches and chapels, besides the
cathedral, or minster, a most magnificent
structure. The archbishop of this city for-
merly contended for the primacy with him of
Carterbury, till the controversy was deter-
min'd by pope *Alexander* in favour of the
latter. Here are 4 plentiful markets weekly,
viz. on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, *Friday* and *Sa-
turday*. *York* has often given title of duke to
princes of the blood royal, but to none else.

The boroughs are, 1. *Knareborough*, 14
miles N. W. of *York*, govern'd by a bailiff,
who with the burgeses elect the 2 parlia-
ment-men. Its market is on *Wednesday*.
'Tis noted for medicinal springs, and the
neighbouring fields abound with liquorice.
Here's a dropping well, the most famous
in *England* for petrifying wood, which is
no sooner put into it, but 'tis crufted over
with a stony substance, and is by degrees
turn'd all into stone. The ground upon
which it drops from a spongy rock, above
12 yards long, is all turn'd into stone, and
the water that runs from it into the *Nyd*,
has form'd a rock of some yards in length.

2. *Aldborough*, 6 miles N. E. of *Knare-
borough*, a small town, with a market, and
sends 2 members to parliament, chosen by
the bailiff, and all that pay scot and lot.
Roman coins and other antiquaries are found
here.

3. *Boroughbridge*, 5 miles N. E. of
Knareborough, has its name from a stately
stone bridge over the *Ure*. 'Tis well built,
and







and is a great thoroughfare on the north road. 'Tis govern'd by a bailiff, who with the burgesses elect the 2 members of parliament. The market is on *Saturday*, and its chief manufacture is hard ware. In a field beyond the river are many stones, like pyramids, thought to have been made up of an artificial cement, and erected in honour of some heathen deities, or as a Roman trophy.

4. *Rippon*, about 5 miles N. W. of *Boroughbridge*, is large, pleasant and populous, and has a collegiate church with three lofty spires, govern'd by a dean and prebends. It was a corporation before the conquest, and ever since *James I.*'s time has been govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen and 14 assistants. Its market is on *Thursdays*, and its chief manufacture is spurs. It had formerly a cloth-manufacture, but is now a staple for wool, which the clothiers of *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, *Hallifax*, &c. come to buy every week. It is noted for a treaty betwixt commissioners from *K. Charles I.* and others from the *Scots*, after the second rupture with that nation.

5. *Pontefract*, commonly called *Pomfret*, about 20 miles S. W. of *York*, was incorporated by *Richard III.* and its privileges confirm'd by succeeding kings. 'Tis govern'd by a mayor, annually chosen by the burgesses, who elect the two parliament men. Here are the ruins of a castle destroy'd in the civil wars, where *Thomas Earl of Lancaster* was beheaded by *Edward II.* and where *Richard II.* was barbarously murder'd some years after he was depos'd. Here also *Richard III.* murder'd two of *Edward V.*'s uncles. In the neighbourhood, there's plenty of liquorice and skirwort. It gives title of earl to the family of *Fermor*, and has as good market on *Saturdays*.

The other towns are, 1 *Sheffield*, on the borders of *Derbyshire*: Its market is on *Tuesdays*, and it is noted for the iron mines in its neighbourhood, and its prodigious hard-ware manufacture; it having been the staple town for knives above 300 years: Witness *Chaucer*,

A Sheffield twibittle bare be in his bose.

Here's a stately hospital, well endow'd by the *Talbots*, earls of *Shrewsbury*, of whom there are many tombs in this place.

2. *Rotteram*, 6 miles N. E. of *Sheffield*, has a fine stone bridge over the river *Don*, and a market on *Mondays*.

3. *Tickhill*, 8 miles E. of *Rotteram*, has a market on *Saturday*, and a large old castle.

4. *Doncaster*, 7 miles N. of *Tickhill*, has also a market on *Saturday*, and is noted for a manufacture of gloves, stockings, knit waistcoats and petticoats. It is situate on the river *Don* in the road between *York* and *London*. 'Tis a large, well-built, populous town, govern'd by a mayor and al-

dermen. Here's a beautiful parish church, with a high spire, and the following odd inscription on the tomb of one *Robert Byrks*, who gave *Rossington Wood* to the publick:

Howe! howe! Who is bears?

I Robin of Doncastere,

And Margaret my feare.

That I spent that I had,

That I gave that I have,

That I left that I lost.

A. D. 1579. Quoth *Robertus Byrks*, who in this world did reign threescore years and seven, yet liv'd not one.

5. *Barnsley*, 14 miles N. W. of *Doncaster*, is well built, has a market on *Wednesday*, and is noted for the manufacture of hardware, &c.

6. *Hutbersfield*, 14 miles N. W. of *Barnsley*.

7. *Wakefield*, 12 miles N. E. of *Hutbersfield*, is antient, large and neat, famous for the clothing trade, and has a stone bridge over the *Calder*, on which *Edward IV.* built a neat chapel, in memory of those who fell in the great battle here between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. It has markets on *Thursday* and *Friday*, and a harbour for barges. The adjacent country is called the lordship of *Wakefield*, of which there is a seneschal or steward.

8. *Snathe* or *Snaith*, 10 miles E. of *Pontefract*, has a market on *Friday*, and a harbour for boats.

9. *Thorn*, 7 miles S. E. of *Snathe*, has also an harbour for boats, and a market. In the neighbourhood are those called the *Levels*, or *Marshes*, intermixed with turf, moors, arable and pasture grounds; but drained of late: And upon digging the drains, there were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, &c. and the body of a man; so that it seems to have been overflowed by some inundation. In other parts of the drain are seen at low water the roots of trees, some standing upright, others leaning *Eastward*, and some look as if they had been cut or burnt. Roman coins have also been found in the same drains.

10. *Hallifax*, 14 miles N. W. of *Wakefield*, is a large, populous, rich, well-built town, on the steep ascent of a hill, has a market on *Thursday*, and a great manufacture or cloth. 'Twas famous for a severe by-law against thieves taken in the fact; according to which, they beheaded them for any thing above 13d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in value, by a particular machine contriv'd for that purpose, much like that called the *Maiden* in *Scotland*, of which see the figure in our *Magazine* for 1747, p. 137. The criminal was first brought before the bailiff of the town, who presently summoned the frith-burghers, within the towns of the forest; and

and if found guilty, he was brought to execution within a week. The axe was drawn up by a pulley, and fasten'd with a pin to the side of the scaffold: If he had stole a horse, an ox, or any other beast, 'twas fasten'd by a cord to the pin that stay'd the block, and when the jurors held up one of their hands, the bailiff, or his servant whipp'd the beast, which pull'd out the pin, and execution was done immediately. This town is remarkable for the largeness of its parish, which has 11 chapels, and 2 of them parochial, and they reckon 12000 men in it. Here's a salary fix'd by one person for the preaching ministers of the chapelries, a free-school, an hospital, and a workhouse. This town gives title of earl to a branch of the family of *Montague*.

11. *Leeds*, about 15 miles N. E. of *Hallifax*, an antient town on the north side of the river *Aire*, over which it has a fair bridge. Here is an hospital, a free-school, a noble church, and a stately market cross. The town is noted for a great manufacture of woollen cloth, has a market on *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, and a harbour for boats. It is a corporation govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants; and gives title of duke to the family of *Osborne*.

12. *Bradfortb*, or *Bradford*, 8 miles N. W. of *Leeds*, has a market on *Thursday*, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

13. *Aberfortb*, or *Aberford*, about the same distance N. E. of *Leeds*, has a market on *Wednesday*, and is noted for pin-making.

14. *Sbirborn*, or *Sherburn*, about 4 miles S. E. of *Aberford*, is a small but populous town, with a market on *Saturday*. It has an hospital and free-school for 24 orphans. Here are good stone quarries in the neighbourhood.

15. *Bawtree*, on the river *Idle*, near the borders of *Lincolnshire*, a small town, but very much frequented, on account of its being a thoroughfare from *London* to *Scotland*, standing upon the great post-road, and furnish'd with a large number of inns. Its market is on *Saturday*.

16. *Selby*, about 8 miles E. of *Sherburn*, has a market on *Monday*, and a harbour for boats.

17. *Cawood*, 4 miles N. W. of *Selby*, has also a harbour for boats, and a market on *Wednesday*.

18. *Tadcaster*, about 7 miles N. W. of *Cawood*, has a market on *Thursday*. 'Tis supposed to be the *Roman Calcaria*, which had the name from the quantity of lime-stones in the neighbourhood. *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been found here. It has an hospital and free-school, and a handsome stone bridge over the *Wharf*, which is so shallow and dry in summer, that a gentleman passing it then, made the following distich:

*Nil Tadcaster habet musis vel carmine dignum,
Præter magnificè structum sine flumine pontem.*

But passing it again in winter, he recanted in the following lines:

*Quæ Tadcaster erat sine flumine, pulvere plena;
Nunc habet immensum fluvium, et pro pulvere lutum.*

A The town gives title of viscount to the earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*:

19. *Wetherby*, about 5 miles N. W. of *Tadcaster*, a small town with a market on *Thursday*, and a good trade.

20. *Otley*, about 12 miles W. of *Wetherby*, on the river *Wharf*, an ordinary stone-built town, situate under an high craggy cliff, that has a market on *Tuesday*.

B 21. *Skipton*, about the same distance N. W. from *Otley*, a handsome, well-built town, surrounded with steep precipices, that has a very large market on *Saturday*. It lies in the hundred of *Craven* (which gives title of earl to the family of that name) and has a church with the monument of *George Clifford*, earl of *Cumberland*, the famous sailor in queen *Elizabeth's* time. His only child *Anne*, countess of *Pembroke*, *Dorset* and *Montgomery*, was born in the castle in 1590, and died in 1675. She was famous for building or repairing 6 antient castles, building 7 chapels and churches, and 2 stately hospitals richly endowed.

22. *Settle*, about 12 miles N. W. of *Skipton*, has a market on *Tuesday*.

D 23. *Ripley*, about 5 miles N. W. of *Knareborough*, has a bridge over the *Nyd*, a market on *Friday*, and is noted for liquorice.

24. *Burnsal*, 6 miles N. of *Skipton*, on the *Wharf*, noted for a church, and a free-school built and endowed by Sir *William Craven*, father to the first earl of *Craven*. This gentleman built 4 bridges, and a causeway in this county, gave 1000*l.* to *Christ's Hospital* in *London*, and the royalties of of *Creek*, with the patronage, to *St. John's college* in *Oxford*.

To ———.

Genus irritabile vatum. Hor.

F IF thou repent not of thy evil ways,
And cease to censure what thou wilt not
praise; [black pumps,
Thy scarlet cloak, white stockings, and
Will scarce preserve thee from poetick
thumps: [brains,
Thy effenc'd wig, and skull devoid of
Shall be the hum'rous subject of my
strains: [word,
Take heed then, boy! nor disregard my
Lest my drawn pen prove sharper than thy
sword.

Pool, H. PRICE.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 317.

In the Debate begun in our last, the next that spoke was C. Numisius, Arm. the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT is an old proverb and a true one, that it is never too late to do well: If this petition was precipitately referred to the committee of supply, it is not yet too late to rectify that mistake by the chairman's now leaving the chair; and when the house is resumed, we may discharge the former order, and then order the petition to be referred to a particular committee, which cannot, I think, imply any absurdity; for however well known the facts set forth in the petition may be to the honourable gentleman that spoke last, they are not publickly and notoriously known; and as to the principal fact upon which our resolution ought to depend, it cannot be known to any gentleman of this house without a particular inquiry: I mean, Sir, the present state of the revenue and necessary annual expence of the city or corporation of *Glasgow*; for till this be particularly known, no argument can be drawn from compassion in favour of this motion; and all arguments drawn from justice and gratitude will operate as strongly in favour of every one of his majesty's loyal subjects, who suffered by the rebellion, as in favour of the corporation of *Glasgow*. Therefore, **F** in the method we are in, compassion must be laid entirely aside; and if we grant this sum as justly due to the corporation *Glasgow* by the publick, or as a reward for the service they did during the rebellion, we shall lay a precedent for more de-

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mands of the same kind than the publick can possibly answer.

Besides the inquiry I have mentioned, Sir, there is another fact which we ought to inquire particularly into, and that is the conduct **A** of the magistrates of *Glasgow* with respect to the demands made upon them by the rebels. I am far from supposing, but for any parliamentary knowledge we have, I may suppose, that the magistrates, or some of them, secretly encouraged the rebels **B** to make these demands; and if any thing of this kind should appear, there would be no occasion to load the publick with making good the loss to the corporation, any further than the estates of such magistrates should not be sufficient to answer. **C** This was the method taken by parliament in the year 1720-21; with regard to the *South Sea* company; for before it was resolved to grant any relief to the company, a very strict scrutiny was made into the conduct of the directors, and into the value of their estates, most part of which was appropriated to make good the loss of the company, before any relief was granted by the publick; and as to the relief that was afterwards granted the company, by discharging them from what they **D** had obliged themselves to pay to the publick, I must think, it was a relief which the publick ought not to have granted, and therefore a precedent that ought never to be followed.

Then, Sir, with regard to a receiver's being robbed of the publick money; perhaps, the parliament might be induced out of compassion, to make good that loss, rather than ruin him and those who were security for him; but I cannot think, that any parliament would or ought to do this in a committee of supply.

Y y

ply, without some previous inquiry into the circumstances as well as the conduct of such receiver. After a particular inquiry indeed, and a parliamentary conviction, that the conduct of such receiver was altogether blameless, and that he would be intirely ruined by obliging him to make good that loss, there might be room for parliamentary compassion; but whatever the parliament might be induced to do in such a case, it could be no argument for what is now proposed, even supposing we had been by a previous inquiry convinced, that the conduct of the magistrates of *Glasgow* was blameless, and that the corporation was unable to discharge this debt; because I am confident, the inhabitants of *Glasgow* would raise twice this sum rather than have their corporation dissolved; and as they are sufficiently able to do so, notwithstanding what they suffered by the rebellion, there can be no room for parliamentary compassion.

To conclude, Sir, if this motion be agreed to, I must look upon the nation to be in the condition of a husband, against whom his wife has commenced a process of divorce. We must not only pay our own costs in the law-suit, but we must also pay those of our antagonist; and as I do not think, that any husband should be subjected to this, till it appears by the event of the suit, that he is guilty of what he is charged with, I cannot agree to this motion; because, I believe, it will not be said by the advocates for this motion, that the publick was any way to blame.

The Answer to this was made by Q. Opimius, Arm. and was in Effect thus:

Mr. President,
S. I. R.

I AM very unwilling to accuse gentlemen of want of candour, but

I believe, every one who has given attention to this debate is convinced, that those who insist upon our altering our method of proceeding in this affair, really intend thereby to defeat the prayer of this petition, at least for this session; because it would be impossible for us to enter upon and compleat the inquiry they propose, during the time we can suppose this session to continue; and if the petition should be defeated for this session, I doubt much if the city of *Glasgow*, or any other of his majesty's loyal subjects, would ever hereafter apply to parliament for relief, upon the head of their suffering by their loyalty during the late rebellion. Therefore I must think, that the fate of this and all such petitions depends upon the issue of this debate; and that we are now to determine, whether this day shall be an anniversary of rejoicing or mourning to all the *Jacobites* in the united kingdom; for they will certainly rejoice at the parliament's shewing a disregard to those, who upon the late occasion shewed themselves firm friends to his majesty; and they will have cause to mourn, if all such as shall behave in the same manner upon any future occasion, be now encouraged to expect the countenance not only of his majesty, but his parliament, in any just demand they may hereafter have upon a like account.

I say, just demand, Sir, because I think the demand now under consideration is so strongly founded in justice, that it stands in need of no other support, tho' it must be acknowledged, that something is due in gratitude; but if this demand rested upon no other foundation, I should be against complying with it, because I am against all pecuniary rewards: They encourage and propagate a mercenary spirit among the people; and therefore, I think, we have already too many such. But the people of *Glasgow* ask no such reward:

reward: They ask no reward for the services they performed: They ask no reimbursement of what they voluntarily contributed: They ask no indemnification as to what they suffered by the common fate of war: They ask an indemnification only as to what they suffered extraordinary, and merely upon account of their loyalty; for tho' some gentlemen seem now to think, that neither their loyalty nor their services were extraordinary, it is plain the rebels thought otherwise; and this made them treat that city more severely than they did any other; particularly as to the two mulcts or fines imposed upon them. As to these only, they desire an indemnification; and with this modest demand the publick is in justice, I think, bound to comply, not upon the general principle of the publick's being obliged as far as possible to make good every private person's loss by a war, but because this loss was very extraordinary, and occasioned by that city's fidelity to the established government.

If then, Sir, this demand ought to be complied with upon the principle of justice alone, how strongly must it be recommended by compassion, when we consider the present circumstances of the estate belonging to the corporation of *Glasgow*? But it is said, that in order to excite our compassion, we should have had a previous inquiry into the circumstances of that estate, and into the conduct of the magistrates. For God's sake! Sir, how would you have inquired into the circumstances of that estate? Could you have had a better account of its circumstances than from one who has been the chief magistrate for several years? If any gentleman had suggested the least diffidence or suspicion of his evidence, you might even before this committee have had his evidence confirmed by other witnesses. But it was so candid and so distinct, that I believe

most gentlemen are convinced, he spoke nothing but the truth. As to this fact therefore, you could not, before a particular committee, have had a fuller or a better evidence than you have now before you; and as to the conduct of the magistrates of *Glasgow* during the rebellion, I have often heard, that common fame was a sufficient ground for inducing this house to inquire into a man's conduct; but I always thought, that it was common bad fame. I never supposed, that universal applause could give this house any ground for an inquiry. This is the case with regard to the magistrates of *Glasgow*; their conduct during the rebellion has been, and is still applauded by all true friends to the government. I believe no gentleman will say he ever heard the least suggestion, that they, or any of them, held the least secret correspondence with the rebels; or that they did not do all that was in their power for defeating the rebellion. It would therefore have been contrary to all the rules of parliament to have appointed any particular committee for inquiring into their conduct; and as to all the other facts set forth in the petition, besides their being notoriously known, you have now before you an evidence, as full and unquestionable as you could have had before any such committee.

There cannot therefore be any solid objection against our method of proceeding in this affair; nor can any argument be from thence drawn for the chairman's leaving the chair; consequently that motion can be agreed to upon no other foundation but that of rejecting the petition, which would certainly be the cause of terrible effects, in case of any future invasion or rebellion. And as to the effects of granting relief in the present case, and refusing it in any other case of the same nature, we can have no occasion to be afraid of them; because, if there be any

other case of the same nature; if there be any other city or town in Great Britain that can shew, that its inhabitants contributed largely towards the service of the government during the late rebellion; that many of them ventured, and some of them lost their lives in that service; that they suffered severely by the rebels living among them at free quarters; that a large sum of money was extorted by the rebels from the corporation on account of its loyalty; and that the corporation has thereby incurred a debt, which it is no way able to pay: I say, if there be any city or town that can shew all these circumstances, I am convinced, the parliament would readily agree to pay a debt so contracted, and might do so without danger of loading the publick with any great demand; and if they could not shew these to be their circumstances, their case could not be of the same nature, nor could they with any justice complain, should the parliament refuse to grant them relief.

With regard therefore to cities, towns, or corporations, our granting the relief now proposed, can occasion no discontent, much less any disaffection; and with regard to private gentlemen, if any of them have suffered, or have had any money extorted from them, the government has it always in its power to grant them a recompence, by conferring upon them some of the many lucrative employments we have in the executive part of our government. Thus, Sir, it is evident, that our agreeing to grant the city of *Glasgow* the sum now moved for, can be attended with no danger; whereas, our rejecting the petition, even in the soft method of the chairman's leaving the chair, may be attended with most fatal effects; and as I think, that the sum sued for is really in justice due by the publick to that city, I shall most heartily concur with my honourable friend in his motion.

The next that spoke was M. Fabius Ambustus, Arm. whose Speech was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THAT the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, may not accuse me of want of candour, I shall declare, that I am for the chairman's leaving the chair, not only because I think we have not proceeded in a parliamentary method towards granting the sum of money moved for, but also because I think no sum of money should be granted by parliament upon such a consideration, either to the city of *Glasgow*, or to any other person or body politick in the kingdom. As to the method of proceeding, Sir, I do not consider, whether we could have had a better or fuller evidence before a particular committee; nor do I consider, what we might before such a committee have inquired into: I consider only the rules of parliament, which never ought to be broke through without an absolute necessity: And it must be allowed, that according to those rules, the city of *Glasgow's* petition ought first to have been referred to a particular committee, and the resolution of that committee, if in favour of the petition, would of course have been referred to the committee of supply: This was certainly the method in which we ought to have proceeded, according to the rules of parliament; and I have not heard one reason offered for our breaking through those rules in the case now before us; nor can I see any danger in our recurring to the observance of those rules; for the petitioners are certainly prepared to prove every fact set forth in their petition; and if they are, we may still proceed in a regular method to grant this money before the end of this session; for if it be granted, I hope it will be granted by a particular

particular bill for the purpose, otherwise we shall deprive the other house of the negative they claim with respect to money bills; because, if this clause should appear no where but in the general clause of appropriation, usually annexed to some money bill of great consequence, which I suspect to be the design at present, the other house must consent to this grant, or the money bill to which the appropriation clause is annexed, must be lost. This they may look on as a designed imposition; and this may induce them to reject this grant, even though they would otherwise have approved of it; therefore, if I were really a friend to the petition, I should be for altering the method we now seem to be in, and proceeding first by a particular committee, and then by a particular bill for this purpose.

But now, Sir, I shall give you my reasons why I am no friend to the petition; first, because I think no money ought to be granted upon such an account; and, in the next place, because if any money were to be granted, it ought not to be granted in the way now proposed. As to the first of these reasons, it has always been an established maxim, not only in this country, but all over Europe, that in time of war the people of the country where it happens to be seated, or where the weight of it falls, must submit to their fate, without any hopes of having their losses made good, in whole or in part, by the other dominions subject to the same sovereign. Accordingly, we find, that in queen Elizabeth's time, when the Spaniards landed in the west, and burnt Pen-sance and some other places, no compensation was made by the publick for the loss sustained by the inhabitants. And again, in king William's time, when the French landed in Devonshire, and burnt Tingsmouth, with all the ships in the harbour, no application was ever made to parliament, nor any relief so much as

asked for the sufferers, upon that occasion. This maxim has therefore been always observed in this country, as well as other parts of Europe; and it deserves to be so, because it makes the people bold and alert in opposing the entrance of an enemy into the country; whereas the contrary maxim would of course have a contrary effect. And as there was no body of foreign troops landed during the late rebellion, I must be of opinion, that those who did suffer, are so far from deserving any relief from the publick, that they deserved what they met with, because they did not defend themselves; for as the friends of the government are in most parts of the kingdom much more numerous than its enemies, they might certainly defend themselves, if they would take care to be properly provided and qualified for that purpose; and if they are negligent in this respect, they ought not to be encouraged to expect any relief from the publick, for the loss they may sustain through their own negligence or cowardice.

Upon this general maxim therefore, I must be of opinion, that no money ought to be granted, either to the town of Glasgow, or to any other place, for making good what they suffered by the rebellion; but as to the city of Glasgow, Sir, I have particular reasons why I think no money ought to be granted for making good any part of their loss. Gentlemen may magnify as much as they please the contributions of the inhabitants of that city for raising and subsisting their two regiments, or their loss by furnishing the rebels with free quarters; but if we consider the cheapness of provisions in that country, we must think their loss a little exaggerated; and if we consider what a flourishing trade they have enjoyed for many years, we must conclude that, if they had been as generous in their contributions as many places in England, the corporation would

would have had no occasion to run in debt, or to apply to parliament for relief.

As to the debt contracted by the corporation, Sir, I am really surprised how they came to contract such a debt, when it would have been so easy to have raised among the inhabitants the whole of what was demanded by the rebels. If the corporation had absolutely refused to raise the money, can we suppose, that the inhabitants would not have raised it by a general contribution, rather than expose themselves to be plundered? This, I think, is not in the least to be questioned; and therefore I must suppose, that the magistrates had then such an application as this in view, and raised the money upon the credit of the corporation, with a design to seek relief from parliament, as soon as they could find a favourable opportunity, which relief they foresaw could never have been applied for, had the money been raised by a contribution among, or rather a tax upon the inhabitants, according to their respective circumstances.

If the corporation was at that time so poor as is now represented, the magistrates must have had some such thing in view; for if the whole revenue of the corporation be barely sufficient to defray its annual expence, they could not propose to discharge the debt so contracted, without a grant of an equal sum of money from the crown or the publick, or an act of parliament empowering them to raise it upon the inhabitants; and if they had any thoughts of this last expedient, they acted very imprudently; because they should rather have chose, that the inhabitants should then be taxed by the rebels for raising this sum of money, than that they should afterwards be taxed by parliament for raising it. Nay, if they were such friends to the government as they pretend, they should have made it ne-

cessary for the rebels to tax the inhabitants in order to raise the money demanded, because it would have left a bad impression of them in the minds of all those that had been obliged to contribute towards that tax.

A This, I say, they should have done, if they had acted prudently; for they have now perhaps made it necessary for the parliament to enable them to raise money by a tax upon the inhabitants for discharging this debt; which brings me to the other reason B for my being no friend to this petition, or at least to the motion now made to us; because if it be necessary to grant money for relieving the city of *Glasgow* from this debt, I think this the very worst and most imprudent way we can chuse for C granting it.

The produce of the forfeited estates is certainly, Sir, the most proper fund for this purpose, and whether that fund may be sufficient or no, is a question that we ought not to take upon the word of any minister; D therefore the question now before us ought to be deferred until we have made an inquiry into the probable amount of that produce, by ordering a survey of the forfeited estates, and an account of the claims entered against them, to be laid before us E the beginning of next session of parliament. But suppose this fund should evidently appear to be insufficient, the next most proper fund is surely the civil list revenue, which, if managed with œconomy, must be sufficient for the purpose, because F it now exceeds what it was in the late king's time, with all the additional grants that were then made to it; for the million granted to the civil list in the late king's reign, and the 300,000*l.* paid to it by the two insurance companies, made it up but 800,000*l.* yearly during that reign; G whereas, I am convinced, it now exceeds 800,000*l.* yearly, notwithstanding the account of deficiencies lately laid before, and made good by

by parliament; for as no inquiry was made either into that account, or into the produce of that fund in former years, it can afford me no reason for supposing, that the civil list revenue has not exceeded 800,000*l.* one year with another, ever since it was settled upon his present majesty; and I must think it hard to oblige the publick to make good the deficiency, without allowing it the benefit of any former surplus: That is to say, if the civil list revenue should for many years produce a million annually, and for a few years afterwards, during a heavy war, should produce but 750,000*l.* I think it is hard to oblige the publick to make good the deficiency of 50,000*l.* yearly, without allowing it any benefit by the 200,000*l.* yearly surplus above the sum for which that fund was first granted.

Surely, Sir, when the civil list revenue was first made distinct from the other branches of the publick service, and when a greater revenue was settled upon his majesty than had ever been granted to any of his predecessors, a due regard was had to those acts of charity or generosity which the dignity of the crown might require, and among such acts none can be more deserving than a generous recompence to those who have suffered by their loyalty. Therefore, if the city of *Glasgow* has any title to relief, that relief ought to come from the civil list revenue; and if that revenue cannot spare to grant this relief, it must proceed from bad œconomy: The Hon. gentleman who has now the management of this revenue under his care, has thrown down the gauntlet, and seems to dare any man to take it up: Perhaps it may be taken up when he least expects it; but let it be taken up when it will, the demand now made upon the publick for what ought to have been satisfied out of the civil list, will be an article against him. That revenue may

now perhaps be managed with more œconomy than in the late king's time, when by an account which was by chance laid before parliament, it appeared, that in four years time no less than two millions had been employed in secret service. If any thing near this sum be now so employed, I do not wonder at his majesty's not having so much to spare for acts of charity and generosity, as many noblemen and rich commoners in the kingdom. But notwithstanding the war, I cannot suppose, there is now near that sum so employed: At least I cannot suppose, that it has been employed in procuring secret intelligence, or if it has, that it has been very ill applied; for through the whole course of the war it appeared, that we had no foreign intelligence but what was communicated by the foreign *Gazettes*, and the young pretender was landed in *Scotland* before our ministers knew any thing of his design or of his embarkation. With regard to this sort of secret service I must therefore suppose, that great œconomy has been of late made use of; but there is another sort of secret service, which I shall not name at present, and in this I must suppose, that our ministers have been a little extravagant, otherwise the crown might easily have spared a sum sufficient for giving the relief now proposed to the city of *Glasgow*.

For this sort of extravagance, Sir, the Hon. gentleman may perhaps answer to his own conscience, for the consciences of ministers have in all ages been very easily satisfied; but if there has been any such, and an impartial enquiry should be set on foot, I am sure he could not answer for it to parliament. As I do not think it proper at present to propose any such inquiry, I must therefore take for granted what the Hon. gentleman has been pleased to assert, that it is impossible for his majesty

to

to give relief to the city of *Glasgow* out of the civil list revenue; but supposing this likewise to be true, we have still another method for procuring relief to the corporation of *Glasgow*, without adding a new load upon the publick revenue of the nation; and that is, by enabling the magistrates to raise upon the inhabitants that money which was borrowed to prevent their being plundered; for tho' it would have been of more service to the government, to have forced the rebels themselves to have raised this money by a tax upon the inhabitants, yet such a tax, tho' imposed by the authority of parliament, will still be of service, because the inhabitants will reflect upon the original cause of the tax, and this will confirm them in their hatred of the late rebellion, and their abhorrence of those principles which were the occasion of it.

By this method, Sir, we shall do a singular piece of service to the government, and we shall procure a sufficient relief for the corporation of *Glasgow*, without doing injustice to, or raising discontents in any other part of the nation; but as this method cannot be resolved on, or any step made towards it, in a committee of supply, I shall therefore conclude with seconding the motion made by the noble lord upon the floor, That the chairman do now leave the chair.

The last that spoke in this debate was
Cn. Gavillius, Arm. *who spoke in*
Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Am surprised to hear the objection to our method of proceeding in this affair, so much insisted on. Have gentlemen so soon forgot, what was done but the very last session, in relation to the petitions from our northern colonies, praying for a reimbursement of the expence they had been at in taking and securing

the island of *Cape-Breton*? Those petitions were, 'tis true, at first ordered to lie upon the table, but they were soon after referred directly to the committee of supply, where the sums respectively due to them were A voted, and no farther notice was taken of them in any of our proceedings, till they were appropriated to the respective colonies in the appropriation clauses inserted in the sinking fund bill, which passed the other house without any difficulty or objection. When B we granted such a large sum in the committee of supply, without any previous reference to a particular committee, or any previous parliamentary inquiry into accounts that were so intricate, is it possible to assign a reason why we should not in C the same way grant such a small sum as this now moved for, and upon an account which consists but of three plain articles, no one of which can be contested or doubted? Is it possible for a gentleman of the most luxuriant fancy to suggest a reason, D why the other house should think themselves imposed on by the method now proposed, when they made last year no objection to the same method pursued in an affair of much greater consequence?

I must therefore suppose, Sir, that E gentlemen made use of this objection, because they were conscious of the weakness of all the other objections they could invent against the motion now made to us; and I am the more convinced of this, the more I consider the objections that have F been made; for they are chiefly founded upon a position laid down as general, tho' it was never admitted to be such either in theory or practice; or upon a supposition, that there are several places in the kingdom whose case is exactly parallel G to that of *Glasgow*, without instancing so much as one that has the least resemblance.

Sir, it is so far from being an established maxim in this or any other country,

country, never to grant relief to those who have suffered, in any extraordinary manner, by a war, that we have several late instances to the contrary. The *Dutch* are now about granting relief to the people of *Bergen-op-zoom*; and when the *Austrian* army invaded *Alsace* in the year 1744, the *French* king granted to the people of that province an exemption from all taxes for a considerable time, in order to indemnify them for what they suffered by that invasion; and this must be allowed to have been a very wise and political step in the court of *France*, because, as that province is upon the confines of *Germany*, and as the people must be supposed to have still some affection for the empire, to which they formerly belonged, it is necessary for the *French* to treat them with the utmost tenderness, not only to secure their fidelity, but to encourage the people of the neighbouring provinces in the empire, to wish for being brought under the dominion of *France*, which that ambitious court has been long aiming at. I mention this, Sir, because we have a reason of much the same nature, for treating the people of *Glasgow* with more than ordinary tenderness, as must be allowed by every one who considers the situation of that city, and the disaffection that still reigns in that country.

Now, Sir, with regard to the practice here at home, as we have the happiness to be situated in an island, and have, I hope, always shall have a superior force at sea, we can but rarely have an occasion to exercise our charity or generosity towards those places that have sustained any great loss by war.

The loss by the descent of the *Spaniards* in queen *Elizabeth's* reign, or of the *French* in that of king *William*, was so inconsiderable, that it was not worth the publick notice, nor can any one at this distance of
August, 1749:

time say, that none of the sufferers met with any charitable relief from the crown, because the publick revenue was at neither of those times so strictly appropriated by parliament as it is now. But to come nearer our own time, I must desire gentlemen to recollect, that during the rebellion in the year 1715, several houses were burn'd or destroyed both in *Scotland* and at *Preston* in *England*. What did the parliament do upon that occasion? They did not propose to make good the loss of every one that suffered by that rebellion; but as the loss by the destruction of these houses was extraordinary, they resolved that it should be made good to the proprietors. The fund they appropriated for this purpose was, indeed, the produce of the forfeited estates, because, as several great and free estates had become forfeited both in *England* and *Scotland*, it was apparent, that this fund would be sufficient; which is far from being the case at present; and as those estates had been granted by the late king to the publick, it is a proof, that, even here at home, the publick does sometimes think itself obliged to make good a loss sustained by war, when that loss happens to be of an extraordinary nature.

I could give many other instances, Sir, especially from foreign history; where the publick has granted some sort of relief to private persons or societies that have suffered extraordinary losses by a war; but those I have mentioned will suffice to shew, that the maxim contended for is not general, and indeed it would be cruel to establish such a general maxim without any exception. Then as to the supposition, that there are several places whose case is exactly parallel to that of *Glasgow*, I need not make any answer, because I am convinced, there is no such place in the kingdom; and as to the places that have been mentioned in this debate, it has been shewn by the gentlemen

Z z who

who spoke before on the same side with me, that there is no sort of resemblance; consequently from this precedent we can apprehend no new demand upon the publick.

But the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, has set up a new doctrine: A He was pleased to say, Sir, that as there was no invasion by any body of foreign troops, all those places that suffered by the rebellion, deserved to suffer, because they did not defend themselves: It was lucky for him that the rebels did not come B near any place where he had a concern; for if they had, I believe he would have taken care not to broach any such doctrine, which is a doctrine no one will adopt who knows the difference between the people of a fruitful country, who think of nothing but industry, agriculture, and manufactures, and the people of a barren, mountainous country, who think of nothing but idleness, arms and military exercises; for against the latter, the former must always defend themselves by a regular standing army. But supposing this doctrine were to be admitted, the city of Glasgow has a good plea, which no place to the southward of it can lay claim to, I mean that of its being surprized by the rebels coming so suddenly and unexpectedly upon E them; so that they had no time to prepare or provide for their defence, had they been capable to make one.

This doctrine, therefore, may operate against giving relief to any place south of Glasgow, but can have no weight against our giving relief to that city, and consequently is an argument in favour of the motion, because it shews, that what we do in this case, can be no precedent for our doing the same in any other. This, Sir, the honourable G gentleman seemed to be sensible of, and therefore he gave us another new doctrine, by attacking the prudence of the magistrates of Glasgow, in raising the money demanded by

the rebels, upon the credit of the corporation, and not leaving them to raise it by force of arms upon the inhabitants. I shall readily admit, that the inhabitants, as the gentleman said, would have raised the money rather than expose their houses to be plundered, and their city reduced to ashes: Nay, I believe, rather than subject themselves to this, they would have raised the whole sum first demanded; and if the rebel chiefs had shewn as little regard to that city as some gentlemen now do in this house, they would have insisted on their first demand; but by the address of the magistrates, and their agreeing to raise the money, the rebels were satisfied with a little more than the third of their first demand; whereas, had the magistrates obstinately refused to raise any money upon the credit of the corporation, and put them to the trouble of raising it by force of arms upon the inhabitants, how are we sure, that they would not immediately have D given a loose to their banditti crew, and exposed the city to all manner of military execution? The least that could be expected, if they had been put to the trouble of raising the money by force of arms, would have been, their raising a great deal more than they at first demanded; and how would they have raised it? Certainly, by taxing those highest that had shewn the greatest zeal for the government; so that our most faithful friends would have been the greatest sufferers; and if there were any in that city who had ever shewn a warm side to the pretender's cause, they would have been allowed to go scot-free.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that the magistrates of Glasgow acted the most prudent part, both for the service of the government and the friends of the government; and that even tho' they should hereafter be obliged to sue for an act of parliament, to enable them to raise money

by a tax upon the inhabitants, for paying off the debt then contracted upon the credit of the corporation. This they must do, Sir, if the motion now before us be rejected, or otherwise the corporation must be ruined; and either of these I should look on as a trophy erected to the honour of the rebels, and a warning to all the people of this kingdom, never to expose themselves to the resentment of the *Jacobites* by any proofs of their zeal for the support of this government. Might not this have most terrible consequences? could we expect that any man would hereafter exert himself in favour of a government that had erected such a trophy, or given such a warning? If the corporation of *Glasgow* should be ruined, or the citizens taxed for preventing it, would not every one that heard of it, shake his head and say, this is the fruit of their zeal for the support of the present government? The honourable gentleman said, that if the inhabitants of *Glasgow* should be taxed, by authority of parliament, for raising the money extorted from the corporation on account of its loyalty, they would reflect upon the original cause of that tax: This I shall readily admit: But what was the original cause? Their loyalty, Sir, their fidelity, and their steady adherence to revolution principles: It was this that exposed them to the resentment of the rebels: It was this that made the rebels extort such sums of money from them: It was this that was the original cause of their suffering, and will by them be considered as the original cause of the tax imposed upon them: And as in this age we cannot expect, that men will be martyrs even for our present happy establishment, we may expect, that not only they, but many others, from their example, will take care, by their future conduct, to remove this cause, in order to prevent its exposing them to any future suffering.

Sir, the fatal consequences of our rejecting this motion are so glaring, that I am surprized to hear it opposed by any gentleman who has a regard for the liberties or religion of his country, or for our present happy establishment, upon which both so intimately depend. The sum now moved for is due in justice, in compassion, in gratitude, to the city of *Glasgow*; and in prudence we ought to grant it as speedily and unanimously as possible. That city is so far from derogating from its merit by this application, that, I think, we are obliged to its friends for asking so little, because they have thereby shut the door against an application from any other place or person in the kingdom; and we are also obliged to them for having so long delayed this application: While the nation was engaged in a heavy and expensive war, and obliged to raise such vast sums of money yearly for the support of that war, out of regard to the publick, they deferred making their just demand; and from hence the noble lord, who spoke some time since, may see the reason why they did not apply till the month of *January* or *February* last. Surely, their regard for the distresses of the publick, ought not to be made an argument against them. Would it be fair in a man to refuse paying a just debt, because his creditor had delay'd making any demand till he was in a condition to pay it? Such arguments must shew, that gentlemen are at a loss what to say against this motion. Therefore I shall conclude with observing, that as to what has been said about the produce of the forfeited estates, and the application of the civil list revenue, it is quite foreign to the present question: We have been assured, from the best authority, that neither of those funds can answer the present demand; and when gentlemen move for an inquiry into either, I shall very freely give my

opinion upon the subject; for I am fully convinced, that no gentleman who is intrusted by his majesty with the management of those funds, is afraid of any inquiry, however strict, if it be but candid and impartial. But as this inquiry cannot be set on foot, much less completed, during this session, and as the demand now under consideration requires immediate satisfaction, I shall be for agreeing to the motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happen'd last Session of Parliament: Continued from p. 327.

THOS' the resolutions both of the committee of supply, and ways and means, were all agreed to by the house upon the report, yet the following resolutions of the committee of supply were vigorously opposed, viz. The first of Jan. 24, which was opposed in the committee and again upon the report, as being a great deal more than it ever had been, either in time of peace or war: That of March 20, upon which there was a long debate, the principal speakers for the resolution being Mr. P—m, Mr. S—r G—l, Sir T—s R—n, &c. and those against it, L—d S—ge, L—d E—t, Sir F—s D—d, &c. but upon the division, the question was carried in favour of the resolution by 200 to 82; and next day upon the report, the question was likewise upon a division carried in favour of the resolution by 129 to 49: The third resolution of April 14, on which there was a long debate, and a great many speakers, the chief of whom for the resolution were W—m P—tt, Esq; and H—y P—m, Esq; and against it, H—y B—st, Esq; and the L—d E—t: And the fourth resolution of the same day, which likewise occasioned a debate, the resolution

being supported principally by the said Mr. P—tt and Mr. P—m, and opposed by the said H—y B—st, and the L—d E—t, and by Sir J—n H—d C—n, and Sir J—n C—st: Both these last resolutions were opposed likewise upon the report, and upon each a motion made for recommitting it, but upon a division the question was carried in the negative, upon the first by 171 to 93, and upon the second by 147 to 70; after which the question was of course put for agreeing, and carried in both without a division. The resolution of April 21, was likewise long debated in the committee, by Col. C—l, C—s A—ne, Esq; W—m P—tt, Esq; H—y P—m, Esq; J—s O—d, Esq; G—e L—n, Esq; C—s M—d, Esq; and the L—d A—te, in favour of it; and by G—ge B—s, Esq; the L—d E—t, R—t N—t, Esq; H—y B—st, Esq; and E—d S—l, Esq; against it; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in favour of the resolution without a division, and agreed to upon the report without any new debate.

These were all the resolutions of the committee of supply that met with any remarkable opposition; and as to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, no one of them was opposed or occasioned any debate, therefore we shall proceed to give an account of the most remarkable bills pass'd last session into laws. As to the money bills brought in upon the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, viz. the malt bill, the land-tax bill, the bill for charging the sinking fund with the payment of annuities in discharge of navy bills, &c. and the bill for granting a million out of the sinking fund, and enabling his majesty to raise a further sum of one million, &c. they all pass'd in course, and require no further notice here. And as to the other bills, pass'd into laws, we shall give an account only of the most remarkable,

markable, which we shall do in the order in which they were introduced. According to this order, the first that occurs to our observation was, *The bill for declaring the authority of the commissioners appointed by his majesty, under the great seal, for receiving, A hearing and determining appeals in causes of prizes.*

For understanding the cause and the nature of this bill, it is necessary to observe, that for a long time past none but such as were of his majesty's privy council, had ever been appointed B commissioners in any such commission, and consequently none of the judges except the three chiefs; but in the last commission all the judges were appointed, whereupon a question arose among the judges, whether they could act under that commission; and upon this question, after the most mature deliberation, they were equally divided, so that it became necessary to pass a law for empowering them to act, or to issue a new commission. The former method was chosen, and a bill was presented to the house of lords by the D—ke of N——tle for this purpose, on Jan. 17, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 24th, the L—d B——st moved for its being read a second time on the Thursday following, and that the lords should be summoned, and the judges ordered to attend. After which he moved, that copies of some of the articles of several treaties relating to the method of determining such appeals might be laid before the house, which was done accordingly.

When the bill came to be read a second time, according to the said order on the 26th, the L—d B——st moved, that the judges might give their opinion *seriatim* upon the question, Whether the commission was legal, with their reasons for their opinion; and the motion being agreed to, the judges gave that day and the next their opinion as before, one half that it was legal, and the other

that it was not; after which the debate upon the motion for committing the bill was adjourned till Jan. 31, on which day there was a long debate, the motion being opposed by the E—l of G——lle, and supported by the L—d C——r, but upon the question, it was carried for committing, and the house resolved to go into a committee on the bill on Feb. 2, when there was a new debate, in which the chief speakers against the bill, or some of the clauses of it, were the E—l of G——lle, the M—s of T——le, and the L—d B——st; and in support of it, the D—ke of N——tle, the D—ke of A——le, the D—ke of B——d, and the L—d C——r; but upon the question the several clauses were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time the next

when it was passed, and sent to the commons, where it likewise met with some opposition; but after going through the usual forms, it was passed, and received the royal assent on Feb. 16.

D The next bill we shall take notice of was, *The bill for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of majesty's navies, ships, vessels, and forces by sea*, which was moved for by the Lord Barrington, Dec. 12, E and his lordship, together with the Lord Vere Beauclerc, the Lord Duncannon, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Doddington, and Mr. Corbet, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Feb. 1, the said bill was presented to the house by the Lord F Barrington, read a first time, and order'd to be read a second time. Monday the 6th it was ordered to be read a second time on the Friday following, which it was accordingly, and it was resolved, that the house would on the Monday sevensnight following resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill, but that order being put off till the 24th, the following petition was then presented to the house, viz.

To the Hon. the Commons of GREAT BRITAIN in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the several admirals, captains and commanders of or belonging to his majesty's royal navy, whose names are hereunto subscribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners finding by the votes of this honourable house, that a bill hath been brought in and read a first and second time, and committed, intituled, *A bill for amending, explaining and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels and forces by sea,* do most humbly beg leave to represent, that in the said bill there are several clauses contained, which (should the same pass into a law) would, as your petitioners humbly apprehend, greatly tend to the injury and dishonour of your petitioners, and all other officers of his majesty's navy, as also to the detriment of his majesty's service.

That as the present laws, for government of his majesty's navy, have been always found sufficient for that end; and the power of the lord high admiral co operating with the zeal of the sea-officers, hath been hitherto effectual to secure the service of those on half pay, upon the most pressing occasions, your petitioners humbly hope, they shall not be subjected to many hardships and discouragements that must attend an alteration of the present laws, with regard to them in many particulars.

Wherefore your petitioners most humbly pray, that they may have leave to be heard by their counsel, before the committee of the whole house, to whom the said bill is committed, against such parts thereof as they apprehend will be injurious to themselves, and the rest of the officers of his majesty's navy; or, that they may have such other relief,

as to this honourable house, in their great goodness, shall seem meet.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

This petition was signed by three admirals and 47 captains, but we must observe, that no admiral or captain who was a member of the house could sign the petition, nor had any of those that were abroad an opportunity to sign it, otherwise we may suppose, that it would have been signed by a great many more; for it was presented to the house by Sir J—n N———, since deceased *, and the motion seconded by Sir P—r W——n. After it was read, the first motion was for referring it to the consideration of the said committee, and the petitioners to be heard before the same by their counsel, if they thought fit; but this motion being waved, because it was said, that the bill might be so amended in the committee, as to remove all the objections the petitioners had to it, and a motion being made for the petition's being ordered to lie on the table, it was moved, by way of amendment, that it should be ordered to lie on the table, until the report was received from the committee of the whole house, to whom the bill for amending, &c. was committed, and that the petitioners should be then heard by their counsel upon this petition, if they thought fit; but this amendment being opposed, there ensued a long debate, in which, besides the two gentlemen abovementioned, the L—d S——ge, H—y B——st, Esq; R——t N——t, Esq; A——l V——n, G——l O——pe, &c. spoke for the amendment, and H—y F—x, Esq; H—y P——m, Esq; W——m P——tt, Esq; G——ge L——n, Esq; &c. spoke against it. At last the house divided, and the question was carried against the amendment by 227 to 121.

As it was late before this debate ended, the committee was put off till the

* See our Magazine for last month, p. 283.

the Friday following, being *March* 3, when the house resolved itself into a committee on the said bill, as it did again on the 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 21st, 23d, *April* the 5th, 7th, and 10th, during which time there were several long debates upon amendments offered and rejected, the chief of which were as follow, *viz.* *March* 3, a motion was made, to leave out the words (as well in time of peace, as in time of war) in the clause which establishes the articles of war; and the question was put, if those words should stand part of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative by 186 to 113.

March 8, A motion was made to insert these words (knowing him to be such) after the word (rebel) in the third article of war, but the question was carried in the negative by 115 to 62. *March* 23, a motion was made to add at the end of the clause for appointing the third officer in command to preside at a court martial, when there was a material objection against the second, the following words, *viz.* provided always, that in every case when such material objection shall occur, and where the person next in command to the officer or commander in chief, shall be set aside, in pursuance of this clause, such objection shall be made in writing, and annexed to the proceedings and sentence of such court-martial, which proceedings shall be carefully preserved in the office of the lord high admiral, or commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral. Upon the question's being put, this amendment was agreed to by 43 to 38; but the reader will soon see why it is here mentioned.

April 5, In the first draught of the bill the oath to be taken by the members of a court-martial was, That none of them should discover the vote of any particular member, unless thereunto required by lawful authority; therefore in the committee a motion was made to leave out the words, (lawful authority) in order

to insert these words, (the courts of justice in such cases where they have now by law a right to interfere, or by either house of parliament.) As to leaving out the words (lawful authority) no objection was made, but A it being proposed to insert in their room the words (act of parliament) it occasioned a debate, and at last the question was put for the chairman to leave the chair, which was carried in the negative, by 111 to 67; after which the words first proposed to be inserted, were rejected, B and the last agreed to without a division.

April 10, A clause was offered for providing, that in case of any capital crime, to be tried in *Great Britain*, or in the narrow seas, the number of the court-martial should not be less than 13, of which 9 should be for the sentence of death, and in all other parts where *five* might constitute a court-martial, *four* of the *five* should concur in the sentence of death. But upon the D question's being put, the clause was rejected without a division.

Next day, *April* 11, Lord Vere Beauclerk, chairman of the committee, reported to the house the amendments made by the committee to the bill, which report was ordered to be E taken into consideration upon that day sev'night. Accordingly, *April* 18, the house proceeded to take the said report into consideration, which took up that day, and also the 20th, on which last day, when the question was put for agreeing to F the abovementioned amendment made *March* 23, a new debate arose, and at last upon putting the question it was carried in the negative by 83 to 77. And a motion being the same day made, to leave the word (act) out of the amendment made to the oath of secrecy, *April* 5, in order to insert in its stead the words, (by either house) another debate arose, and the question being at last put, if the word (act) should stand part

part of the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative by 107 to 79. But the most remarkable thing that happened upon the report, was the leaving out that article of war for subjecting the half-pay officers of the navy to the same discipline as if actually upon full pay. This had occasioned a most strenuous debate in the committee, and a new one upon the report, but at last some of the chief ministers yielded, and it was agreed to be left out, without a division.

April 20, The house having gone through the report, the bill was ordered to be ingrossed; and on the 24th, it was read a third time, and several new amendments made, after which it was passed and sent to the lords, where it occasioned a debate upon the general necessity and scope of the bill *; but it passed that house with a very few amendments; and those amendments being agreed to by the other house upon *May 10*, it received the royal assent on the 26th of the same month.

The next bill we are to give an account of, was that usually called the mutiny bill, which, tho' an annual bill, and a bill formerly thought inconsistent with our constitution in time of peace, has for many years been passed without much opposition; but the bill brought in this year, and the articles of war lately made, having some extraordinary clauses, it occasioned several debates. *Feb. 7*, a motion was made by Mr. *Secretary at War*, and seconded by *Thomas Gore, Esq;* for leave to bring it in, which was agreed to, and they were ordered to prepare and bring it in. As such bills are generally prepared beforehand, Mr. *Secretary at War* presented it the next day, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 10th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

So far the bill proceeded without

any debate, because gentlemen thought it needless to oppose the bill in general; but before the house went into a committee on the bill, when the several clauses were to be separately considered, the house addressed

A for copies of all the articles of war made since the beginning of K. *Charles II*d's reign, and the following were laid before them, *viz.* those made from 1721 to 1749 inclusive, for our forces both at home and abroad; and those of 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, B and 1747, for forces employed in foreign parts; all which were referred to the said committee, and on *Feb. 17* they went for the first time into a committee upon this bill, which took up a great part of that day, and afterwards of the 20th, the 22d, the 27th, C and *March 1*, in which time many amendments were made, many offered and rejected, and there were many divisions, some of which deserve a particular notice.

Feb. 17, A motion was made, to insert in the first clause of the bill D these words, (or shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before relieved) which being opposed, it occasioned a debate; but the question was at last carried in favour of the motion without a division.

Feb. 20, Upon the 4th clause of E the bill, it was moved to insert after the word (tried) these words (nor shall any such court-martial be composed otherwise than of such officers then on duty in the respective regiment, from whence they are summoned, whose turn it may chance to be at the time of the appointment of such court-martial.) But upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative by 223 to 130.

Feb. 22, Upon the eleventh clause, after the word (example) at the end of the clause, it was proposed to add these words (nor shall it be lawful for any commander in chief, or commanding officer, to require

require any court martial, or for any court-martial so required, to revise or correct, on any pretence whatsoever, a sentence legal according to this act, and to the articles of war, once given by such court-martial. Upon this too the question was carried in the negative by 211 to 123.

And, *March 1*, Upon the last clause of the bill, a motion was made to amend it so as to render half-pay officers subject to the act, only in case of actual war, insurrection, rebellion, or invasion; but upon a division the motion was rejected by 203 to 137.

The committee having thus gone through the bill, the lord *Dupplin*, their chairman, reported the amendments to the house on the 6th, when they were taken into consideration; and upon the oath to be taken by the members of the court-martial, as well as upon that to be taken by the judge advocate, a motion was made for inserting the words (unless thereunto required by the courts of justice in such cases, where they have now by law a right to interfere, or by either house of parliament;) but the motion was on both rejected, on the first by 153 to 126, and on the last by 175 to 103. After which, the farther consideration of the said report was adjourned until next day; when a clause was offered for providing, that no court-martial, after sentence once given, shall upon pretence of revising or correcting the same, or upon any pretence whatsoever, render the sentence more severe; but the clause was rejected upon a division, by 140 to 103. And upon the last clause in the bill a motion was made for subjecting half-pay officers to the act, only when his majesty should issue his royal proclamation requiring their service; but this too was rejected by 158 to 100; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed.

March 9, The bill was read a
August, 1749.

third time, when several new amendments were made, and a new attempt was made to get the oath of secrecy altered, by inserting the words (unless thereunto required by either house of parliament;) but it was again defeated upon a division by 101 to 68.

The bill was then passed and sent to the lords, where it was read a first time the next day, and ordered to be read a second time on the 15th the lords to be summoned, and the judges to attend. After the second reading, and the bill's being ordered to be committed, there was a long debate upon a motion for an instruction to the committee, to receive a clause for restraining courts-martial from inflicting any punishment affecting life or limb; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative by 88 to 15. Then it was resolved, that the house would go into a committee on the bill the 17th, and the lords were ordered to be summoned and the judges to attend. Accordingly on that day, as soon as the house resolved itself into the said committee, a question was put to the judges, if the half-pay officers not being included in the number of 18,857 effective men, mentioned in the preamble of the bill, could be deemed subject to it, or to any of the pains or punishments mentioned therein, were it not for the last clause contained in the bill then before the house? and upon this question the judges happened to be of different opinions.

The committee then went thro' the whole bill, except the last clause, which was adjourned till next day, when there ensued a long debate, whether the words of that clause relating to half-pay officers should stand part of the bill, and upon a division it was carried that they should, by 72 to 15. After which a clause was offered for preventing any peer of the realm from being tried by a court-martial, upon
A a a

which likewise there was a debate and a division, the clause being rejected by 73 to 12. Their lordships had likewise a debate, but no division, upon the question, whether the revision of a sentence, as practised by courts-martial, was not a new trial; so that the bill past that house with a few immaterial amendments, which being agreed to by the other house, on *March 21*, it received the royal assent the next day.

Feb. 8, A petition was presented to the house of commons by the inhabitants of *Southwark*, &c, setting forth, that the petitioners were under a necessity of giving credit to a great number of persons for small sums, and notwithstanding several of their debtors were well able to pay the petitioners, yet they frequently refused so to do, presuming on the discouragements which the petitioners lay under, from the unavoidable expence in suing for such debts, and the delays even after judgment; and that the giving tradesmen an easy and speedy method for recovering their just debts, and at a small expence, would greatly tend to the promoting of industry, and the support of useful credit; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the said borough, &c.

This petition being referred to a committee, Mr. *Belchier*, their chairman, reported their opinion to the house on the 23d, and thereupon leave was given to bring in a bill as prayed for, and the said Mr. *Belchier*, Sir *Peter Thompson*, Mr. *Alexander Hume*, and Mr. *Hardinge* were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. *March 10*, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. *Belchier*, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 16th it was read a second time and committed; and it went through

all the other forms without opposition, till the question came to be put for its being passed, when a debate ensued, in which Mr. *A—y G—l*, Mr. *S—r G—l*, and counsellor *H—y*, spoke against the question; and *N—s H—ge*, Esq; *M—w R—y*, Esq; Sir *W—m Y—ge*, Sir *J—n B—d*, *H—y F—x*, Esq; and *W—m H—y*, Esq; in favour of it; so that it was carried without a division, and the bill sent to the lords, where it met with no opposition; for a noble lord, upon reading the title, and finding it to be a bill for the recovery of small debts, wittily observed, that it was a bill which no way affected him. However, their lordships made some amendments, which were on *June 9*, agreed to by the other house, and the bill received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As to the other bills passed last session into laws, nothing very remarkable happened with respect to any of them, therefore we shall take no particular notice of them; but there was one road-bill past last session, which we must give some account of, as follows:

Jan. 24, There was presented to the house of commons, a petition of the trustees whose names were thereunto subscribed, for putting in execution an act of the 12th of *Q. Anne*, and another of the 12th of *K. George*, for repairing the road from the city of *Worcester* to the borough of *Droitwich*, &c. setting forth, among other things, that the term granted by the said two acts was for 42 years, commencing the 14th of *June*, 1714; but that the said term would not be sufficient; and therefore praying for a new term.

This petition was referred to a committee, and on the 31st there was presented to the house a petition of several of the inhabitants of the parishes of *St. Peter* and *Hanbury* near *Droitwich*, praying, that provision might be made for amending and keep-

keeping in repair the road leading from *Droitwich* through the said parishes to *Bradley Brook* in the road to *Alcester*; which petition was referred to the same committee.

Feb. 6, Upon the report from this committee, made by Mr. *Winnington*, leave was given to bring in a bill for further enlarging the term and powers granted by the said two acts; and also for repairing the road from *Droitwich* to *Bradley Brook*; and Mr. *Winnington* and Mr. *Sandys* were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; the bill was accordingly presented by Mr. *Winnington*, Feb. 14, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; but before it was read a second time, viz. Feb. 21, there was presented to the house a petition of the major part of the trustees for putting in execution the said two acts, assembled, Feb. 6, 1748, at *Droitwich*, pursuant to an adjournment of the last assembly of several of the trustees, assembled at the city of *Worcester*; setting forth, that several of the trustees for putting the said acts in execution had, in a clandestine and private manner, and without any publick assembly for that purpose, and without previous notice to the said petitioners, or so much as asking their consent or concurrence thereunto, petitioned the house for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the term and powers granted by the said acts; but in regard the said roads were then in good and sufficient repair, and for that the money borrowed and secured, and then remaining due on the tolls thereof, would by the same tolls be paid off, long before the expiration of the then subsisting term; and as the ordinary method prescribed by law, would for the future amend and keep the respective roads in good and sufficient repair, therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and not suffer the said bill to pass into a law.

Tho' every turnpike road be a tax upon the subject, and should not therefore be established or continued without absolute necessity; and tho' the facts set forth in this petition were so diametrically opposite to those set forth in the first, yet the petition was only order'd to lie upon the table; and the same day the bill was read a second time, and committed, without so much as referring this last petition to the consideration of the committee.

March 2, Mr. *Sandys* reported the amendments made by the committee, and several of them were agreed to by the house; but it being proposed to amend the clause for authorising and empowering persons to put the former acts and this act in execution, so as to exclude all those that had been, or should be elected since July 31, 1748, the bill was recommitted to the same committee with respect to this clause; and on the 7th it was ordered, that all that came to the said committee should have voices.

March 13, There was presented to the house a petition of the trustees, whose names were thereunto subscribed, for putting the two former acts in execution, assembled on March 6, in the city of *Worcester*, pursuant to an adjournment of the last meeting; setting forth, that the said bill, if passed into a law as amended, would deprive them of a right which they were intitled to, under and by virtue of one of the said former acts of parliament; and therefore praying, that they might be heard by their counsel against the said bill, or that they might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet. But this favour was refused, and the petition order'd to lie on the table.

The same day Mr. *Tracy* reported from the committee, that they had gone through the said clause, and had made an amendment thereunto, which they had directed him

to report to the house; and after reading the report, the further consideration thereof was adjourned till the *Thursday* following; when it was again taken into consideration, and a new amendment made to the above mentioned clause; but a debate arising, the further consideration of the said report was adjourned till the *Tuesday* following, from which day it was further adjourned to *April 6*, when a motion was made for adjourning it for two months; but the question was carried in the negative, and then the party against the bill began to propose adding, by way of amendment, the names of some of their friends to this clause; for by that clause was enacted, that a great number of gentlemen by name should be joined with the trustees appointed in the recited acts, or elected by authority thereof at any time before *July 3^d*, 1748, to put the recited acts and this act in execution. But as the gentlemen who have brought in the bill were resolved, that a majority of their friends should be appointed trustees, a negative was put upon two gentlemen proposed by the other side, and then, to prevent their being put to any more such trouble, a motion was made for the house to resolve, not to appoint any persons to be trustees for putting the said former acts and this present act in execution, but those only who are named and included in this report from the committee to whom the said bill was recommitted. As a precedent for this motion, the resolution contained in the journal of the house of *Friday May 18*, 1660, That no more names of commissioners be added in the ordinance for three months assessment was read; whereupon there ensued a long debate, in which the principal speakers for the resolution were Sir *J—n R—t*, *P—p G—n*, *G* Esq; *R—t T—y*, Esq; and *A—w W—n*, Esq; and the principal speakers against it were

the *L—d E—t*, *E—d P—t*, Esq; *H—y B—st*, Esq; *R—t N—t*, Esq; *T—s P—t*, Esq; and Sir *J—n H—d C—n*. At last the previous question was put, and carried in the affirmative by 85 to 59; and then the main question being put, it was agreed to by 84 to 59; after which the said clause, as it had been amended, was agreed to; and that day as well as upon *May 9*, when the report was again under consideration; there were several other debates and divisions; but the only one we shall take particular notice of was the last upon the said *May 9*, when a clause was offered, for providing, that none should act as trustees without the qualification therein mentioned; and the question being put, if the said clause should be made part of the bill, it was carried in the negative by 66 to 44. The bill was then ordered to be ingrossed; and, *May 23*, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; where no great opposition was made to it either upon the first or second reading; but upon the third reading there was an amendment offered, by moving, that in the abovementioned clause for appointing the trustees, the words (before *July 31*, 1748) should be left out; on which there was a short debate, and upon the motion's being refused, a protest entered in the journals of that house*. However, the bill was pass'd by that house, without any amendment; and received the royal assent the last day of the session.

VOLPONE. *A Modern Character.*

OF all evils that disturb and interrupt the peace of civil society, there is scarce any one comparable to a publick cheat and impostor. Men who make it their chief study to deceive the world by fair appearances and a shew of honesty, are of all the most detestable. Their flat-

* See Lond. Mag. for last month, p. 317.

flattering words and false insinuations are so many beauteous flowers, which they strew in the way to cover their hidden snares, in order to deceive the more effectually. Justice and honesty are the very soul of civil society, without which no intercourse between man and man can subsist. It must therefore be a very blameable conduct in any person, to plunge himself in debt to appear grand and magnificent in the eyes of a deluded world: We cannot help censuring such dishonest wretches, who look big at the expence of their unfortunate creditors; nor can we entertain any real compassion for them, when they fall under the misfortunes they so justly deserve.

Volpone (for this is the name by which I shall chuse to call him) was one of this principle. He was a gentleman of a *Carnish* extraction, of very mean birth and parentage. In his younger years he was very remarkable for his vivacity and a peculiar turn of genius, which inclined his friends to train him up to the study of the law, in which he soon became a very great proficient, and gave the world very great expectations of an eminent man. The natural gravity of his countenance, and smooth volubility of tongue confirm'd people still more in the opinion they had conceived of him.

Recommended with these and several other qualifications, he marry'd into a very reputable family, and became intitled to a considerable fortune, of which had he been sufficiently careful, he might have improv'd it to great advantage; but, alas! he grew too manifestly negligent and careless. As to the law, he generally employed it to very bad ends; he was a perfect master of all the quibbles and ambiguities of his profession. Never man acted more inconsistent with the true intent of his profession. If any person came with a bad cause to be supported, *Volpone* was the man that could best defend it. If there was any point in petty borough affairs, that others look'd upon as too dirty to undertake, *Volpone* was the man that was always applied to on such an occasion. He was a person of that complexion, he car'd not how dishonest his practice in this respect, if he could obtain his desir'd end. His skill in matters of this nature was so extraordinary, that it is generally believ'd he never had his equal, and indeed it is great pity he ever should.

But unhappily for him, the natural bent of his genius likewise inclin'd him to the study of the mathematicks and natural philosophy; the latter of which he grew so passionately enamoured of, as to neglect the intricate mazes of the law for a more delightful theory. Had *Volpone* oblig'd the

publick with his observations on this topicke, they might have been of singular service to mankind.

These studies, together with the zeal he always manifested for party disputes, he pursu'd to the utter disregard of his own concerns, which entail'd upon him most of the calamities he afterwards endur'd. He grew poor, and growing poor, he grew more dishonest. He was necessitated to borrow large sums of money in order to support his former grandeur and magnificence.

This was his course of life for several years. At length the good lady his wife dy'd without issue, whose death put a happy period to the growing miseries she had else been a partaker of. Soon after the deceitful *Volpone* paid his addresses to a young lady in her full bloom of years, whom I shall call *Cleora*. She was a woman of merit, but without any fortune to recommend her. Her the barbarous *Volpone* allur'd into the indissoluble state of matrimony, and inhumanly involv'd in the same misfortunes with himself. He was above sixty years of age, when he committed this ungenerous action, an action of the basest nature. The young lady, encourag'd with such a suppos'd advantageous offer of marriage, consented to his proposals—consented, and was undone. Frequently he made to her the most solemn protestations of his worth and fortune, in order to decoy her into the fatal snare. Strange inhumanity! thus to decoy a poor thoughtless innocent creature with all the enchanting hopes of grandeur and greatness. How often would the wicked *Volpone* recline his head in the fair *Cleora*'s bosom, and tell her a thousand fine things she should one day be mistress of? How often would the fond dotard squeeze her soft hand in all the raptures of a dying lover, and flush her vain imagination with the tempting thoughts of equipage and vanity?

Scarce was the fatal knotty'd that gave the deceitful *Volpone* to his *Cleora*'s arms, when he was called to London upon necessary business, or oblig'd, as some suppose, to abscond on occasion of the pressing insults of his creditors, which still grew more numerous, increas'd at home by the profusion of *Cleora*, who imagining she was marry'd to so great a gentleman, thought she was privileged to live in a manner suitable to the dignity of her exalted station. But, alas! how soon was the unfortunate *Cleora* convinced of her mistake? The house and all her husband's valuable effects became a prey to the hands of unmerciful bailiffs. What a new and unexpected scene of horror was here! Her husband was absent, where—she could

could not tell—She concluded it might be for this very purpose he had left her. All the complicated agonies of grief and despair came upon her at once, she wept—she sigh'd—she curs'd the ingratitude of faithless man. Ah! wretched *Cleora*, how in a moment were all thy hopes and expectations vanish'd! how unhappily hast thou been deceiv'd by the vile and inhuman *Volpone*! helpless, alone exposed to the abusive language of censorious tongues, and the malicious sneer of an injur'd world.

But see the sad reverse of fate! while things were thus carry'd on, the artful *Volpone*, who had been long in expectation of the threatening storm to break upon him, makes application to a great gentleman in power, in order to obtain a protection. A protection is granted. The deceitful *Volpone* is hereby enabled to preserve his estates, and cheat his poor unfortunate creditors. Where, O abandon'd *Volpone*! was thy integrity! where was any principle of honour and honesty! Strange prerogative of power and interest! Wherein is the equity of such a proceeding? Can it be equitable for one man to protect another in so impious a design, to cheat—to defraud? The villain and the abettor in this case are equally criminal, the one commits the crime, and the other vindicates him in it. Such enormities in persons of a lower rank of life would be deem'd highly culpable if not capital; agreeable to the just observation of one of our *English* poets,

*Great villains, they enjoy the world in state,
While little villains must submit to fate.*

Cornwall, Aug. 4, 1749. Ignotus.

Generosity and Treachery display'd, said to be a real Story of a young Gentleman, under the fictitious Name of Ardelio.

THE life of *Ardelio* was conformable to the severest maxims of truth and reason: He never knew the blessings of a mother, who died in child-bed of him. His father surviv'd to the 18th year of *Ardelio*'s age, and bequeathed him a fortune of 14,000*l*. Being apprentice to his father at his decease, and having serv'd but little more than half his time, he chose to compleat the term with the person who was left his guardian; during which he contracted a most passionate love for a young lady in the neighbourhood, of admired beauty, and not inferior to him in point of circumstances. She received his addresses with all proper encouragement, and his first and last entertainment every day, was to revolve in his mind ideal scenes of his future felicity. A person who had serv'd apprenticeship with *Ardelio*, under his uncle, perceiving his generous disposition, resolved to attempt raising a fortune for himself at *Ardelio*'s hazard, who unhappily believing this

perfidious man had for him the regard he pretended, entrusted him with 4000*l*. on his bond, to be employ'd in a certain branch of traffick: The scheme proposed became abortive, but the truth was conceal'd from *Ardelio*, under pretence that the produce was not to be remitted home till 3 years; at the expiration of which term it would not fail to appear with immense profits; and then ample acknowledgments were promis'd by this miscreant; but, as advantage to himself was no part of *Ardelio*'s inducement, only the hope of benefiting his friend, so the same unaccountably precipitate principle of generosity prevail'd with him, at the solicitation aforementioned, to risque a cargo of equal value the second year. This was politically intended for sale on a short credit, to cover the disappointment that attended the first voyage, which prov'd a losing one; but this second cargo had the misfortune of falling into the enemies hands; yet the profits resulting from the first, *Ardelio* was still made to believe, would compensate the miscarriage of this adventure, as by this means his friend was likely, in point of advantage, to be but where he was at first. A third cargo was fitted out, the money at least for that purpose issued by *Ardelio*, but neither the real event of the first, nor of this appeared, till the death of this infamous wretch, who put an end to his life within four months after obtaining this last confidence. *Ardelio* was given to understand, by a paper left under his betrayer's hand-writing, that the first voyage had actually incurred a debt, and that the value of the latter was unfortunately shipwreck'd at *W—'s* *Ch.-e-l-te H—e*, in a desperate attempt to retrieve all at the gaming tables.

Two thousand pounds was now the whole of *Ardelio*'s fortune, who had the mortification to find himself treated first with coldness, and afterwards with all the cruel insolence of contempt, by the father of his adored *Belinda*, who, by his tyranny, was sacrificed in the 20th year of her age to a wealthy dotard of 72.

Ardelio heard the pointed intelligence with a mind truly heroick, tho' he suffer'd upon this occasion all that a soul of the tenderest sensibility could endure; but never permitted a curse to escape him on the perfidy of his betrayer, who left a widow and two children oppressed with all the miseries of wretchedness and contempt. *Ardelio* by a private hand, sent 100*l*. to their relief, but forbade that they should be told from whence this supply proceeded, lest gratitude to her injured benefactor should oppress the mind of this unhappy woman. A disorder invincible by art, succeeded to *Ardelio*'s loss of *Belinda*; Anxiety to conceal

it from his friends obliged him to put on the air of gaiety whenever a silent concern spoke their apprehensions; but, within 5 months he was obliged to hear, what at first appear'd only a slight indisposition, treated as a serious matter by a physician, with whom he consulted, and who frankly told him a short reprieve was all he must reckon upon. Two other persons, with myself, were present at this solemn interview, and the only sorrowful auditors of this melancholy sentence. *Ardelio* receiv'd it without the least emotion, and smiling, demanded *What our tears meant? since they only could give a man disturbance, who had nothing to hope from this world, and nothing to fear in the next.* He was visited, during the last six weeks of his life, only by myself, and two other particular friends, one of whom would often be gratifying a peevish humour, by insinuations to the prejudice of mankind; particularly once he said to *Ardelio*, that surely now he must be convinc'd of what he never yet would acknowledge a truth, That depravation had overspread the human species! Indelible be my remembrance of his reply, who, with a sweetness rather to be conceiv'd than express'd, thus delivered himself.

"Your virtue, *Severus*, would sit upon you with much better grace, if you were more favourable in your allowances to the frailty of human nature; since from frailty alone, results many an action that over-delicate virtue imputes to a principle of inveteracy. The most cordial pleasure of my declining life (next to the joys of conscious integrity) is to contemplate the general concurrence of mankind, for advancing one another's and the publick welfare: The injuries I have sustained do but prove, that one man has profaned the sacred name of friendship, which is no more an argument against the species in general, than the promiscuous distribution of evil to the just, with men of a contrary character, proves the Governor of the universe to be a malevolent being. Objects appear to us discoloured by the medium thro' which we view them; but 'tis the property of judgment to rectify the mistaken evidence of prepossession; and the very genius of that religion we profess, to impute every doubtful action of other men to the most favourable principle it will admit of. 'Tis disingenuous, dear *Severus*, to affirm, that nature delights in monstrous productions, because prodigious births have sometimes happened."

This was *Ardelio's* last opportunity of vindicating the injur'd dignity of human nature; an interval of 4 days between which and death he employed in the most

indearing offices of friendship; and, in the last moments of his life, embracing me, utter'd this tender adieu:

"Were heaven a place of less joy than it is, I should wait with impatience your arrival; there to be again united in a bond of friendship, that death can never vacate, tho' for a short season, it may dissolve."

Ardelio dying without any relations, many of his friends concluded that he would bequeath what he possessed to some publick charity: But how great was there surprize to find, after legacies of 50 l. to each of his servants, a paragraph in the following words?

I bequeath to Mrs. *relict* of my once friend in profession * the residue of my fortune, which I hope will set her above the need of pity from those who make it a point of honour (falsely so in the highest degree) to visit with contempt the misconduct of the husband and parent upon the innocent widow and children. Could I leave any stronger evidence than this, of my desire that her husband's ungenerous treatment of me should be for ever buried in oblivion, to do it would be but to fulfil the duties of a christian, and to gratify the most forcible propension of my nature.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have sent the receipt that I used with success in the case of the staggers in horses, my account of which disease you was so kind as to insert in your *Magazine* for June, p. 277; this receipt I desire you, for the benefit of the publick, to mention in your next: It is as follows.

Take a large handful of rue (or herb-de-grace) pound it with half a pint of sharp vinegar; when strained, put two ounces of allum pounded fine, and give it the horse; and if he hath the botts, it will kill them.

W. F.

We shall give our Readers the following Observations on Mr. Watson's *Queries* in relation to the *Phænomena of Electricity*, (see p. 269) tho' our Correspondent seems not, in some of them, entirely to hit the *Querist's* Meaning.

AS to the first query, I am of opinion it may be attributed to a flux of electrical æther, from an experiment I myself made, which was this: I took a needle that was hung in a box of about 5 inches diameter, and held a loadstone upon the east side of it, with the north pole inclining to the north end of the needle, which immediately attracted it. I presently turn'd the south pole to it, and notwithstanding it was closely cemented under the glass, the par-

* The person mentioned in the former part of this history to have embezzled and shipwreck'd 12,000l. of *Ardelio's* fortune.

particles of æther were so subtil and penetrating, that they immediately repulsed the N. point of the needle, as tho' it were blown back with a blast of wind, and attracted its own point, the south; so likewise the N. repulsed the south point, as above. As most things have an atmosphere, there is (in my opinion) an active principle, which may be properly termed a flux of æther, that moves within its own bounds, either to attract or repulse.

As to the second, the electrical æther in amber may be fire, (after it is excited by attrition.) From these reasons I believe, in the beginning, the allwise Creator distributed the principle of fire (which is life or heat) to the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms; the effects of which are seen in many instances: And 1st, in coal mines, where in the getting of coals, if diligent care is not taken to draw up the small coals, but they are left to lie on heaps within the mine, they will of themselves produce elementary fire.

2dly, As to vegetables, if græs be not well cured, but rick'd together too soon, we see it will produce the same.

3dly, As to animals, whilst there is life, there is found heat; and after separation of the excrement of urine, there is such strength of fire left in it, that phosphorus is made of it, which is elementary fire.

I am likewise of opinion, it appears in different forms according to its different modifications. In many mines there is (as I have been inform'd) a sort of dust that hangs about the walls of the shaft, which when it's touch'd with a candle, shall cause such an explosion, that it will, like gunpowder, force every thing out of its way, and hath been the death of many men.

The 4th, 5th and 6th queries are partly admitted in the above observations.

As to the 7th, I think the electrical machine, from its uses, may be denominated a fire pump, with equal propriety as Mr. Boyle's, &c. is of air.

The 8th query is admitted, as before.

The 9th. Great caution ought to be had, that too much elementary fire is not taken from man. For if life or heat be diminished (I think) it must so affect the nervous system, that it may prove fatal.

As to the 10th, I think the machine may be made so strong as to do great mischief, even to large animals. W. F.

The Absurdity of a Perpetual Motion demonstrated.

As a perpetual motion, according to the opinion of some gentlemen, seems to be comprehended within the sphere of human attainments; I humbly present these lines to the publick, to caution such against vain and fruitless enquiries.

'Tis a pity that such a proposition should be introduc'd upon this stage of life, in which it is the highest point of difficulty to attain any tolerable degree of perfection; how much harder the solution of that problem, which, as it appears to me, upon the consideration of natural causes, cannot be effected but by a supernatural power. — I doubt not but Moor-fields is sufficiently inhabited, and it is highly probable that some of those gentlemen, owe that melancholy situation to vain researches after this unattainable solution, not thinking it requisite, in the first place, to study the natural propensity of matter, which causing its tendency to a state of inactivity, must consequently subject it to rest, as soon as deprived of its given velocity by repeated retardations, which all bodies moving in our atmosphere, or in any other medium, are perpetually subjected unto; for even the least particle, upon collision or percussion, let its direction be what it will, viz. direct, oblique or perpendicular, bears a part in the obstruction, which is more or less in proportion to such resisting particles, or powers, different degrees of magnitude, density, elasticity, non-elasticity, &c. Therefore, when the sum of the Velocity which the resisting powers have received, amounts to the momentum given their actuating body; such having thus communicated its motion to circumambient particles or powers, must again return to its natural state of rest. — Perhaps this demonstration may appear more evident by a logical method of argument, for which reason it may be requisite to reduce the whole into a syllogism.

As, according to the laws of nature, every moving body loses its motion, and returns to a state of rest, upon meeting, in a rectilinear direction, with a resisting power equal to the momentum wherewith it moves:

And as the factum, or aggregate of a sufficient multiplicity of minutest resisting powers, (or that of the successive and perpetually resisting force of the particles of air, which all bodies moving in our atmosphere are subjected unto) amounts to any momentum betwixt great soever:

Ergo, All moving bodies will at length lose their motion and return to their natural state of inactivity, viz. when the sum of the retardations they meet with, becomes equal to the momentum of the motions first communicated.

An Answer to the Question, p. 84, which requires the Angle, that a Dial Plane, made with the Ecliptick on the 21st of Jan. last, 45 Minutes after 2; the Ratio of the Substyle thereof to its Shade being given.

Perhaps, it may render the subsequent operations more intelligible, if we observe, that the sub-style of a dial and its shade,

shade, together with so much of the sun's ray as is intercepted between their extremities, do constitute a right-angled triangle, in which, the angle form'd by the shadow and the solar ray, is ever equal to the distance of the farthest point of the sun's periphery from the dial plane; which, because 'tis necessary it should be known, I find that,

| | | |
|---------------------|----|-----------|
| As the shade | 79 | 1,897,627 |
| Is to the sub-stile | 9 | 0,954,245 |
| So is the radius | 10 | 9,056,615 |

the publick. But he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the decay of an whole age.

Honour hath three things in it: The vantage ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. He that hath the best of these intentions, when he aspireth, is an honest man; and that prince that can discern of these intentions in another that aspireth, is a wise prince.

Generally, let princes and states chuse such ministers as are more sensible of duty, than of rising; and such as love business rather upon conscience, than upon bravery: And let them discern a busy nature from a willing mind."

These are the thoughts of that very great man, at a time when he was himself in the full pursuit of his own ambition, and had not yet reached higher than the place of solicitor general. We ought to think, when we take this circumstance into our consideration, that he drew some of the strongest lines in the picture from his own mind: For that he was ambitious himself, in spite of all his philosophy, and not fully guarded against the abuse of power, tho' he saw so clearly what was the noblest use of it, appears but too manifestly from the history of his future rise, conduct, and disgrace.

Ambition of some sort or other, is compatible with every virtue, every vice, every constitution of body, and disposition of mind. When of the kind that lord Bacon seems to have chiefly in view, it makes every passion subservient to it, and avails itself of every circumstance and incident in the course of affairs. Avarice and prodigality are two such opposite vices, that if one of them is promotive, it should seem that the other must be obstructive of the views of an ambitious man. But this in reality is not the case; as we may learn from the example of the great man now before us, compared with that of some others, who have enjoyed offices equally eminent, and been manifestly of characters diametrically opposite to his.

Bacon's character was far from that of avaricious, tho' he was still craving after new honours and greater revenues, still complaining of the insufficiency of his fortunes to the expences he daily fell into. He was, in fact, always poor, how great soever his income. He confesses himself, in a letter to the king, that the place of attorney-general, when he was possessed of it, brought him in 6000*l.* a year; and he had at the same time another place of 1500*l.* a year, which, as his historian remarks, he enjoyed in consequence of a reversionary grant made to him in the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*. What were his profits afterwards, when he rose to the highest degree of his profession,

we are not informed. They were doubtless very great, but still insufficient for his expences. And as to the poverty of his latter days, which has been so much enlarged on by writers of our own and other nations, it appears to have been comparative only, and not real in any other sense, than that he had not then, any more than when he was in place, enough to live free from those incumbrances, which the neglect of his affairs, in every situation of them, brought him into continually.

And yet this great man had no child to provide for; nor do we find that he had, in any remarkable degree, the courtly art of making the fortunes of the rest of his family. His servants, his officers, his dependents, those who were most diligent about his person, enjoyed all the pecuniary advantages of his ambition, which was only to possess great places that he might perform great things; or, in his own words, that he might have the vantage ground to do good. His very crime, for which he received a most severe sentence in parliament, seems to have risen rather from the generosity of his nature, which prevented his looking closely enough into the conduct of others, than from any passion after wealth that prevailed in himself.

Now if there be a person to be found in the *English* annals, who was equally ambitious with lord Bacon, equally successful in his endeavours to rise, much more fortunate in keeping the possession he had once gotten, and yet was in every other respect the absolute reverse of that great man, must we not conclude, as I have said above, that prodigality and avarice are equally consistent with ambition? Such a man, perhaps, there has never been: Yet of such a man we may form some idea, and sketch that idea upon paper, tho' it be merely by an imaginary description. And in this I shall introduce nothing concerning his birth; a circumstance, which to Bacon was so advantageous, that his father was almost 20 years lord keeper of the great seal, and the famous Cecil, lord high treasurer well nigh 40 years, was his uncle by the mother's side.

In genius our ideal hero shall be also much unlike him we have already described: For whereas this had a mind almost more than human, a comprehension that embrac'd the whole circle of possible knowledge, and traced out paths before unknown to those who might come after him in the same pursuits; his counterpart, we will suppose, did never discover more than a moderate capacity, guarded all round with much form and shew of decorum, which passed on the world for dignity, and the effect of real greatness of mind. Of his taste in the polite arts, no

man

man ever heard: His knowledge of books, except the books of his profession, was perfectly concealed from the world; and if he had any great penetration into nature, or uncommon sagacity in his judgment of the human heart, it so seldom appeared as not to be universally acknowledged.

Tho' it was possible all this might have been owing to his modesty, yet did not any man living at that time suppose it to be so; because it did not appear, upon trial, that he ever declined any honourable or profitable trust, or waved giving his opinion on the most intricate question, domestick or foreign, from an humble sense of his own insufficiency or inexperience. On the contrary, he seemed to be one of those ambitious men, who chose rather to appear in every thing, than to prevail in great things; to be a figure among cyphers, rather than to be eminent among able men; and to raise his own fortunes at all events, rather than to possess the 'vantage ground for the sake of doing good, or of approaching honourably the presence of kings, and other principal persons.

If no such man as this has existed in any age since the lord chancellor *Bacon*, then is my description nothing but imagination, and I may proceed to charge it as high as I please, without offence to any eminent person living, or the successors of any eminent person deceased. I may draw my imaginary hero as amassing a prodigious fortune, almost equal to that of any of our antient nobility; as making family alliances with some of those antient nobility; and procuring new titles for others, for the sake of alliances with their wealth; as neglecting the domestick happiness of his own children, provided he can make them rich and honourable; and, in fine, as doing many other things, which no man of nice and delicate honour would do; yet all with so much providence and circumspection, in which might consist his greatest excellence, that no man could charge him with deviation from the written rules of equity, much less with a neglect of that great apostolical duty, the taking care of his own. All this, I say, may be done, upon the supposition that all is mere invention, and not one living creature have the least cause to be offended.

And having gone thus far, every reader, I believe, will allow, that we have in fancy, tho' not in fact, discovered an absolute contrast to the character of the great lord chancellor *Bacon*; and yet that as much ambition, tho' of another nature, may be supposed to have enter'd into this ideal draught, as we find in the likeness which history gives us of

The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

5

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE extraordinary effects lately produced by lightning at *Holmby*, (see occurrences in this month) revived my curiosity, and made me look over such books as I have by me, to see what they assign as the cause of thunder and lightning; and not being satisfied with the cause assigned by any of the authors I have perused, it set me a thinking upon the subject, to try if I could not find out some other cause of a phenomenon which produces such surprizing effects. Upon the subject a thought occurred to me, which, I hope, you will give me leave, by means of your *Magazine*, to communicate to the curious; because it may prompt others, who have more time and opportunity than I have, to examine this matter more closely, and to confirm or refute the hypothesis as they shall see cause, from history and experiment.

The hypothesis I have thought of is thus: As a cloud or vapour, suspended in the atmosphere at any height, must be denser than the air above, and not so dense as the air below, if such a cloud be, by the wind or any other accident, formed into a *Lens*, whose upper surface is convex, and the lower plain or concave, the rays of the sun passing thro' that cloud must, by refraction, be collected into a focus at a distance, more or less, according to the convexity of its upper and concavity of its lower surface. When the place of this focus happens to be near to, or above our *horizon*, it produces what we call lightning; and when it happens to be near to, or upon any part of the earth, it must produce most terrible effects, as we may experience from the effects produced by the focus of a large burning-glass.

Again, when such a cloud happens to be formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere, so that the focus thereby formed happens to pass through one of the thick clouds near that part of the surface of the earth where we are, it produces a noise which we call thunder, as may be experienced from a very large piece of red-hot iron dipt into a deep trough of water, which produces a noise, exactly resembling thunder.

From hence we may easily see, why we often have lightning when the sky is serene, but never have thunder; because tho' the cloud be below our *horizon*, the focus thereby formed may be in our *zenith*, but if the cloud by which thunder is produced, be below our *horizon*, the thunder is at such a distance that we cannot hear it; and as this focus must set fire to all the sulphureous particles floating in the air thro' which it passes, there must always be a strong smell of sulphur.

B b b. 2

phur, when it passes near the place where we are.

I say, passes, because tho' the exact focus must be only at one certain determinate point, yet the rays will be so much collected, both before they come to that point, and for some distance after they have passed, as to set fire to every inflammable body or medium thro' which they pass; and according as they are near to that point, either in their converging approach, or diverging removal, their effects will be the more terrible and surprizing.

The air likewise thro' which these collected rays pass, must, by its sudden rarefaction and expansion, produce extraordinary effects upon every thing near the place of their passage; and when they pass thro' a cloud, thereby producing thunder, they must occasion a heavy shower in some place of the earth under or near under that cloud, which is the reason why we often have lightning, but never thunder, without rain.

Whether this be a right, or whether it be a new hypothesis, I cannot answer, because I have neither time nor opportunity to make the proper experiments, nor have I look'd into all the books written upon this subject; but from hence, I think, I could answer for all the effects produced at *Holloway*, and most of the others I have ever heard of. This, however, I shall not enter upon at present, because it would make my letter too long for your collection, and perhaps tedious to most of your readers,

I am, &c.

As a Warning to the Fair Sex, and to promote the Cause of Innocence and Virtue, we insert the following melancholy Account of an Affair, which happened not long since.

A Young gentleman, whom I shall call *Brutus*, was placed by his father at *Oxford*. Tho' he was naturally inclined to the amorous, yet, as he had never been guilty of any indiscretion that way, his father had great expectations of him, from that generous disposition he perceived in him. He had not however been more than two years at the university, before he was acquainted with the beautiful *Lucretia*, who was mistress of every valuable acquisition but that of fortune. *Brutus* soon became intimate with her: In short, he courted her with the earnestness of a sincere lover, but gave her good reasons why the completion of their happiness was better to be deferred, than immediately executed, as he knew his father would never give his consent to it. They nevertheless indulged themselves in all those little freedoms which the hopes of their being soon united to each other seemed to justify; his time was always divided between her and his books, and they were never engaged in any party of

pleasure unless the other was one of them. In one of these parties he found himself too late to go home to his college, and therefore lay at *Lucretia's*, where in an unlucky hour he found the way to her bed, and with much intreaty plucked the virgin rose, that ne'er will blow again. It is in vain for me to attempt to express the bitter remorse he felt in his mind for having acted so indiscreetly, for having robbed a person of that which insures to the unhappy injured, with her loss of innocence, infamy and despair. He in vain for a long time attempted to satisfy her by offering to marry her: He told her, 'twas now become an act of justice that he owed her, and begged it as much for his own sake as hers. However, when time had a little abated her grief, she told him, she should desire no more of him than the execution of his promise, whenever she should think fit to claim it: Some time after she told him, she thought it was necessary to defer it at present, to prevent any rupture with the old gentleman; and, in the condition of a servant, being always in the room, his intimacy was continued until he was sent for to town to his father, who was dangerously ill. Upon this *Brutus* took his leave of her, renewing in the most solemn manner his promise of marrying her. In short, the old gentleman died, and left his son a good plum, who, as soon as he had settled his affairs, waited on his mistress, and was soon after married. Happy should I think it, if the story ended here. The day he was married he retired to his room (while dinner was preparing) to write a letter, as he told his wife, to a dear friend. As he staid longer than ordinary, she went with great gaiety up to him, but—he was dead—was found hanging on the closet-door. Upon the table was his will, and a letter to his wife.—The poor woman was speechless; but one of the company took the liberty of opening the letter, which was as follows.

Lucretia,

"The apprehension of my having exposed you to the censures of a malicious world, ever since I robbed you of that which is the support of beauty, has filled my soul with inexpressible anguish, and determined me to make you some amends, by giving you my hand and fortune; forgive me, if I wrong you, dear *Lucretia*, in adding, that the cruel reflection that a favour granted to one may be obtained by another, preys too much on my soul to admit any prospect of happiness; 'tis too horrid, indeed, to live in doubts and suspicions, which innocence will not remove, nor reason silence—this has done it—Adieu, *Lucretia*." [See a better catastrophe, and thoughts against self-murder, in the story of *Camillus*, p. 343.]

Veritas

Verſes on ſeeing an humorous Print, lately
exhibited to the Publick.

Omnia vincit amor.

BRitons, attend ! while o'er your fruitful
land [wand ;
Bright beaming peace displays her olive
While glad'ning all, like heav'ns diffuſive
light,
Great liberty afferts her ſtubborn right ;
Your hero ſinks ! forgot the gilded carr.
The ſounds of trumpets, and the ſhouts of
war ;
The dreadful havock on the hoſtile plain,
When fathers mourn'd their ſons untimely
ſlain.
To love's almighty arm behold him fall !
Who firmly ſtood, when Gallia conquer'd
all :
Eſcap'd in vain, while on Britannia's land,
He courts the ſetters of a tuneful hand.
" Waſt me ſome gentle breeze," bright
Sappho cries : [hero ſighs.
" To Windſor's groves," the love-ſick
Fir'd with the lyre, the torrent ſoftneſs
pours : [flowers.
O cool him ! cool him ! in the ſhady

On the Death of a Rich Miſer.

IF to be modeſt merits praiſe,
And pride is own'd a ſin,
I'll now, O miſer ! tune my lays,
And thy great theme begin.
We by religion, learn to know
That vanity's a fault ;
And ſhould avoid all publick ſhow,
Of fondly boaiſting ought.
Thou then wert, ſure, 'bove others bleſt,
And hadſt more merit too,
Whoſe worth lay ſilent in thy breaſt,
Where none its value knew,
Till ſeiz'd by death, and laid to reſt,
Abroad thy bounties flew.

THE PATRIOT.

WHO ſeeks, in life, a character refin'd,
Muſt prune each wild excreſcence
from the mind.

* Alluding to his own acknowledgment, that he was naturally paſſionate, but had made him-
ſelf mild by reaſon or philoſophy. † Lewis XIV. of France, and pope Leo X. ‡ Peter the
great, emperor of Ruſſia. § It is preſumed all theſe characters will be allowed to a certain
great prince, now reigning. || Sir Thomas More, and William Penn the quaker. The firſt,
beſides being an excellent magiſtrate, wrote a ſyſtem of government in his Utopia ; and the latter,
as M. de Voltaire obſerves, was the only legiſlator ſo happy in his inſtitutions, as to ſee them take
full effect, without any infringement in his time. The wiſdom of thoſe inſtitutions ſtill appear in
the flouriſhing condition of Penſylvania. ** The gentleman here meant is thought to be ſhadow'd
in the character of Allworthy, by the author of Tom Jones. †† Andrew Marvell, Eſq; mem-
ber for Hull, in the reign of Charles II. On account of his poverty, he received the Wages an-
tiently appointed for ſervice in parliament, and was invariably proof againſt all the miniſterial
temptations of his time, †† Pro rege ſepe, pro republica ſemper.

The paſſions will remain: Their active
ſeeds [deeds.
May ſhoot, well cultur'd, into worthy
'Tis in their management that virtue lies,
They made mild Socrates ſupremely wiſe :
No friend of apathy, no Cynic, he :
A ſlave by nature *, reaſon made him free.
He felt for man, for truth, the publick
weal,
And warmly work'd within his bridled zeal.
Subdu'd himſelf, he wag'd the gen'rous
ſtrife,
And well conform'd his leſſon with his life.
Such ſhould the patriot be : ſuch ever
ſhone [her own.
The few, whom beſt FAME has mark'd
FAME, that beyond the victor's ſhall
exiſt ;
No Philip's ſon, no Caſar in her liſt ;
Or, if ſhe notes them, 'tis as friends of art :
Thus Lewis † lives, and Leo's ‡ better part ;
The father of his country, Peter † ſhines.—
But good Aurelius ſtrikes, in golden lines.
The F***k, expung'd thy hoſtile ſtain.
The patron, genius, legiſt & ſhall remain.
But not by titles ſhe ſelects her men,
Tho' papiſt || More, and puritan tho' || Penn,
Their names with Salo's, Numa's ſhall ad-
vance. [mance.
Ev'n ** A***s might ſurvive without re-
To Marvell ††, ſtedfaſt in his borough's pay,
Each Briton owes a tributary lay.
The traitor Sidney beſt FAME ſhall ſing ;
And Raleigh's ſentence blackens but his king.
Conviction ſtrong, with ſcorn of c—ly art,
Muſt fill the patriot's head, and warm his
heart :
In aid of theſe, true principle muſt raiſe
Contempt of fortune, life, and preſent praiſe.
His aim in all to be, not to be deem'd,
What L—t—n and P—t were once eſteem'd,
What St. John teaches in decline of age :
O had his youth exemplify'd his page !
While ſons of int'reſt are in factions hurl'd,
The patriot ſerves his country, ſerves the
world :
Oſt for the crown, but always for the laws ††,
No torrent turns him, no promotion draws :
Fix'd to his point ; ſuſpecting ev'ry ſnare.—
Such there have been, and ſuch, we hope,
there are.

A New Song. Sung by Miss Stevenson, at Vauxhall Gardens.

Did you see e'er a shepherd, ye nymphs, pass this way, Crown'd with
myrtle and all the gay verdure of May, 'Tis my shepherd, Oh!
bring him once more to my eyes, From his *Lucy* in
search of new pleasures he flies. All the day how I travel'd and
toil'd o'er the plains, In pursuit of a rebel that's scarce worth the
pains. In pursuit of a rebel that's scarce worth the pains.

2.
Take care, maids, take care, when he flatters and swears, [your own ears,
How you trust your own eyes, or believe
Like the rose-bud in *June*, ev'ry hand he'll
invite, [out of sight:
But wound the kind heart like the thorn
And trust me, who e'er, my false shepherd
detains, [worth her pains.
She'll find him a conquest that's scarce

3.
Three months at my feet did he languish
and sigh, [reply;
E'er he gain'd a kind word, or a tender
Love, honour and truth were the themes
that he sung, [tongue.
And he yow'd that his soul was a-kin to his
Too soon I believ'd, and reply'd to his
strains, [pains.
And gave him too frankly my heart for his
The

4.
The trifle once gain'd, like a boy at his
play, [away:
Soon the wanton grew weary, and flung it
Now cloy'd with my love, from my arms
he does fly,
In search of another as silly as I:
But trust me, whoe'er my false shepherd
detains, [worth her pains.
She'll find him a conquest that's scarce

*The Lamentation of Venus for the Death of
Adonis: A Pastoral, imitated from the
Greek of Bion's first Idillium.*

By a Cornish Gentleman.

I Mourn the lovely young *Adonis* dead,
He's gone and all that's fair is with him
fled:
Ye tender loves, in piteous accents mourn
Adonis dead, that never shall return!
Arise, bright *Venus*, from thy purple bed,
And gay alcove with richest carpets spread!
Throw off th'embroider'd robe, and zone-
less vest, [drest!
And now henceforth in fable weeds be
Rend thy loose locks, the fav'rite youth be-
moan,
And say, *Adonis* is for ever gone!
I mourn *Adonis*; all the loves deplore
The lovely fair *Adonis* now no more.
Cold on the mountain tops the charmer
lies,
And by a boar's un pitying tusk he dies:
Deep in his thigh the fatal dent is found,
And crimson streams fast issue from his
wound;
The crimson streams, in torrents as they
flow, [snow.
Distain that skin which vy'd with falling
His far-fetch'd breath he draws with pain-
ful sighs,
Already death begins to seal his eyes:
From his pale lips the rosy bloom is fled,
The bloom that equall'd the vermillion red:
Yet *Venus*, ev'n in death, his kisses loves,
Tho' the dead youth no more their pleasure
proves;
Dead, he perceives her kisses, not her pain,
Kisses that well might life recal again.
I mourn *Adonis*; all the loves deplore
The lovely fair *Adonis* now no more.
Deep in his thigh the fatal weapon went,
But deeper far it *Venus*' bosom rent.
His faithful dogs in mournful sounds relate
The dreadful tidings of their master's fate;
The *Sylvan* nymphs in dismal notes com-
plain, [plain;
And sing sad *Orgies* thro' the neighb'ring
But first in grief, fair love's imperial queen,
Robb'd of her youth, laments the tragick
scene;
With looks disorder'd, and her bosom bare,
All lose her raiment, and all torn her hair.

5.
Beware, all ye nymphs, how ye sooth
the fond flame, [same:
And believe in good time all the sex are the
Like *Strephon*, from beauty to beauty they
range, [change:
Like him they will flatter, dissemble and
And do all we can, still the maxim re-
mains, [worth the pains.
That a man, when we've got him, is scarce

Thro' woods, thro' brakes, and unfre-
quented ways,
Thro' haunts of beasts, and dens of savages,
Unshod, undrest, regardless of her fame,
Flies, and invokes her lov'd *Adonis*' name.
Rude thickets, as she runs, her bosom tear,
And drink the blood of the celestial fair;
While she now lost to all the sense of pain,
Fills with her cries the mountain and the
plain, [again.
And vainly begs the fates to give him back
Cold lies the youth extended on the ground,
And life fast issues from the gaping wound.
The tender loves their mother's griev-
ance share, [care.
And kindly strive to soften every
Love's queen can now no more her em-
pire boast, [lost;
Her sovereign charms are with her lover
That hapless hour that took him from her
arms, [charms.
Took with him too her beauty and her
The woods and groves in pensive sighs de-
plore
The lovely young *Adonis* now no more,
The murm'ring streams in weeping chan-
nels glide, [tide.
And swollen with grief, they heave a fuller
The flowers too mourn in tears, and droop
their head, [dead.
Since her lov'd youth, the fairest flower, is
But most, with loud laments and dismal
cries, [flies;
Thro' hills and vales the mournful goddess
Adonis dead! on his lov'd name she dwells,
Adonis dead! sad-answ'ring *echo* tells.
The agonizing pains that *Venus* felt,
Would hardest hearts to soft compassion
melt,
When first she saw the blood-polluted
wound, [found.
For which no cure, or med'cine could be
Soon as she saw the soul-distracting sight,
His eyes just clos'd in everlasting night,
She flew to his embrace with eager haste,
She wept, she sigh'd—and thus she spoke at
last.
Adonis! whither dost thou haste away?
O deign to bless me with a last survey!
Stay while we seal the pledge of former
vows!

'Tis the last interval that fate allows,

Vouch-

Vouchsafe once more thy eyelids to unseal,
Those tearful sluices of despair to heal!
Afford one parting kiss, one long adieu!
One kiss, as thy last legacy is due;
Which on my lips for ever shall remain,
No god henceforth shall kiss it off again.
Kiss while I view thee in the arms of death,
Watch thy last sigh, and catch thy parting
breath! [heart,
Which henceforth I will treasure in my
From whence the pledge shall never more
depart:

But thou wilt part, thou art already fled,
To try the unknown mansions of the dead;
Thou dy'st, while life I still must undergo
To spend a round eternity of woe.
Why was I born immortal and divine,
Since life is now but fruitful to my pain?
If fate could fix a period to my woe,
I'd thank kind heav'n I had been mortal
too;

If death's a state exempt from every care,
Who'd chuse immortal misery to wear?
In that vast opaque of the boundless waste,
Gods mind not future things, nor what are
past; [same,

To them both life and death are still the
And both their natures differ but in name;
No hopes or fears their stated rules affect,
No hopes elate them, and no fears deject;
But such as must their sufferings thus sur-
vive,

Are sure the most unhappy race alive.
Take then, O *Proserpine*, my every joy!
And proudly triumph o'er the vanquish'd
boy!

Take him fell goddess to the shades below,
Thou never didst my envy move till now!
Hard fate, alas! that mortal things must be
For ever subject to the grave and thee;
The grave and thou in everlasting chain
With-hold the youth, I ne'er shall see again,
Thou'rt fled, alas! my charming boy, and all
My joys and pleasures perish'd in thy fall:
Like gilded shadows they are past and gone,
Or dreams that vanish e'er the morning
dawn; [remain

Nought but the curst remembrance doth
Of tasted joys, I ne'er shall taste again.

With thee, *Adonis*, all my charms are fled,
Thy *Venus* ever must lament thee dead!
She now alone must waste the tedious
night,

And taste no more of rapture and delight.
Ah thoughtless boy! why didst thou madly
chuse [sure lose?

Such dang'rous sports that half their plea-
What fury urg'd thee rashly to engage
The foaming boar, and thus provoke his
rage? [grace

The charms of beauty and the heav'nly
Charm not the fierceness of the savage race.
Beauty like thine the monster might have
charm'd,

His fury soften'd, and his rage disarm'd!

But hard, *Adonis*, is the fates decree, (me,
Brutes wear not breasts compassionate like
—Thus *Venus* mourns her lov'd *Adonis*
slain,

And all the *loves* in equal grief complain.
Not more the crimson drops that from the
wound

Of slain *Adonis* flow'd upon the ground,
Than were the tears that *love's* fair goddess
shed

O'er the pale mangl'd carcase of the dead.
From whence two new-blown flow'rs to
birth arose,

The pale *Anemone*, and blushing *rose*.

Cease, *Venus*, then to weep and to com-
plain,

Too much already thou hast wept in vain!
See there in yonder bow'r the bed of state
Does ready to receive *Adonis* wait!

That bed the scene of every blissful joy
Must now, alas! sustain the murder'd boy:
Dead lies the stripling in his vernal prime,
Crop't like a tender flow'r before its time.
Bear hence the hallow'd body of the dead,
And gently lay him on the conscious bed!
Where you *love's* sacred rites so long have
try'd

In mutual bliss, enjoying and enjoy'd.
There heaps of flow'rs and balmy odours
bring,

With all the incense of the blooming spring!
But flow'rs and sweet perfumes are tasteless
grown,

Since he, the essence of all sweets, is gone.
—Array'd in all the mournful pomp
of state,

A choir of weeping *loves* around him wait;
All some kind token of compassion show,
And break at once his quiver and his bow;
The broken shafts they scatter thro' the
plain, [slain:

And now they strip the garments of the
Some fetch pure water from translucent
springs, [their wings;

Some lave the wound, and fan him with
All, touch'd with equal agonies, deplore
The lovely fair *Adonis* now no more.

Sad *Hymen* too the gen'ral grievance mourns,
Bears fun'ral tapers, and his garland burns;
His tuneful notes no longer glad the plains,
No sound is heard but ever mournful strains.

The *graces* too in the sad concert join,
And sympathize with *Venus* in her pain.

In vain the *Muses* string the plaintive lyre,
Nor grief, nor numbers, can new life inspire,
Not all the pow'ful charms of verse and
love

The unrelenting queen of hell can move.

—If so, great queen of love, thy plaints
forbear,

Suppress them till the next returning year,
Till then forbid the struggling grief to rise!
Next year will call for other tears and sighs.

Cornwall, July 9, 1749.

A. M.
The

The Lion carved in Wood, which was the Head of Commodore Anson's Ship called the Centurion, is now set up against an Inn near the Duke of Richmond's at Goodwood in Suffex, on a Stone Pedestal, which has the following Inscription.

STay, traveller, a while, and view
One who has travell'd more than you ;
Quite round the globe, thro' each degree,
Anson and I have plow'd the sea,
Torrid and frigid zones have pass'd,
And safe ashore arriv'd at last,
In ease and dignity appear,
He—in the house of lords,—I here.

In God's Presence is Fulness of Joy.

W^{ITh} thee in *Phalaris's* bull I'd sing,
And vie the chanting mistress of the
spring :
In midst of penury I'd nothing lack ; [rack.
Nay hug my fate, tho' stretch'd upon the
Center'd in raging fire, I'd scorn to move ;
Yet feel no other flames than those of love.
Th'exploded *Stoick* I'd no more deride,
But in his darling *apathy* would pride.
Yet O ! I'd limit this to absent *pain* ; [reign.
For raptures in my panting soul would
Shou'd a *Domitian* meditate my toil,
And plunge me whole into the boiling oil ;
From *beatifick vision* would accrue
Such pleasures as the tyrant never knew.
He'd storm, and me for very spite release,
That flooding joys might with his tortures
cease.
Down into hell I wou'd to thee repair ;
Hell is no longer hell, while thou art there.

On the Death of Mrs F — P —.

W^{OR}n with corroding griefs, and heart-
felt woes,
In secret borne, in pangs of sorrow mute,
(Which vulture-like deep on her vitals
prey'd,)
Wasting life's oil, at length, alas ! she fell
A victim to her silent sorrows, caus'd
By wretch ungrateful, whom her bounty
fed : [dart,
Death long at distance threat'ned with his
And fear'd t'approach such excellence and
truth : [cheek,
Oh ! where is now that crimson-blushing
That soft engaging look, joy-giving smiles,
Which erst were wont to hold enchain'd
my heart ?
Ah cruel death ! to snatch her rudely from
My warm embrace, to press her tender
breast
With thy cold bosom, and her lovely waist
To clasp relentless with benumbing arms ;
Whilst she unwilling, and with head re-
turn'd,
At me looks fondly back, waving her hand,
August, 1749.

Reluctant sighs a long and sad adieu. [arms
Lo ! where she rests within our mother's
In peace at last — no more shall feel that
mind [shafts ;
Convulsive fears, nor sorrow's sharpen'd
Her brighter part, the soul, with healing
grace [bright,
And sweet repentance made by far more
Wing'd with forgiveness, flies with guar-
dian powers
Associate, and beyond the starry skies,
With humble confidence in Christ, explores
The peaceful mansions of eternal bliss ;
Whilst here her pale and lifeless body lies,
Unnotic'd from the throng of vulgar dead,
Crumbling to dust, and with their common
clay [That breast
Mingling her late most beauteous form.
Than fleecy snow more white, those spark-
ling eyes [ties all,
Which taught me first to love, her beau-
Will soon become the cemetery's mold,
Dug with the cruel spade, and rudely spread
Abroad, there prest and trodden under foot
Of thoughtless clowns, and the most abject
slaves ;
Till she, united with her heav'n-born guest,
Cloth'd with ætherial rays, triumphant flies
To join the resurrection of the just.

AN ACROSTICK.

HAIL ! thou, whose wisdom, solid and
refin'd,
Adorns a noble, full accomplish'd mind ;
Reason impartial from each accent flows,
Impertinence ne'er in her bosom glows.
Envy itself her modesty admires,
True friendship all her beauteous fabrick
fires.
Regardless of the foibles of her sex,
U surps no fashion that can virtue vex ;
Noble in modesty, in sense refin'd,
Conquers the heart and captivates the mind ;
In all she says there's something so divine,
Must strike the fancy, and the thoughts
refine ;
A rtless to please, from ev'ry folly flies,
None knows her taste, but with affection
dies.

JUVENTUS.

STREPHON'S Complaint.

CAN Mira smile when *Strepbon's* sad ?
Can she e'er joyous be ?
If so, 'twere kind then to impart,
And set your captive free.

MIRA'S Answer.

W^HAT strange ideas men retain !
Averse to what they'd prove ;
Know, *Strepbon*, by experience know,
Freedom consists in love.

666

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.



ON the 24th of last month, the nine men condemn'd for running away with the *Chesterfield*, (see p. 334.) were carried on board the said ship, in order for execution. About half an hour after nine, they were all brought up on deck, with their halters round their necks, ready to be tied up to the ropes that were reev'd thro' the blocks for that purpose, when five of them were called off, and acquainted that they had receiv'd his majesty's most gracious pardon; but the four following, *viz.* *John Knight*, carpenter, *John Place*, carpenter's mate, *Thomas Scott*, quartermaster, and *James Read*, foremastman, suffered death according to their sentence, behaving with becoming resolution and resignation; and *Place* in particular is said to have dy'd with uncommon bravery. The following lines were engraven on his coffin, and written by himself:

Reader! see now, the end of vain delight,
Of many an ill spent day, and rev'ling night:
I warn'd by me, no earthly power can be
A guard 'gainst God's offended majesty:
God's justice will direct, by unthought ways,
A certain period to your sinful days.
I do repent my sins, you must do so,
Or else be sentenc'd to eternal woe!

The mutineers in the *Chesterfield* man of war were overcome by the following stratagem: *Roger Wincker*, the boatswain, having engaged a party to secure the ship, but being inferior in number to the lieutenant's party, they feign'd a dangerous leak in the hold; which gaining credit, the lieutenant's party, with some few of the boatswain's, went down to discover and stop it; when the boatswain's party, took the opportunity of putting down and harring the lower hatches, and there confin'd them till they brought the ship into port. The boatswain, in consideration of his faithful behaviour, is appointed master attendant of *Woolwich-yard*, a place of above 300l. per annum.

The latter end of the month, the city of *Bristol*, and places adjacent, were alarm'd with great multitudes of country people, who rose and appear'd for several days in a formidable manner, destroying almost all the turnpikes, with their houses, thereabouts, and committing many other outrages, to the great terror of the inhabitants and persons passing that way. Several of them were taken up, and imprison'd in the *Newgate of Bristol*.

TUESDAY, August 1.

This day, about noon, when there was a great thunder storm, as *Joseph Barton*, who keeps the *Half-Moon and Falcon* at *Holloway*, was standing at his fore-door, a very uncommon flash of lightning fell just by him, the explosion of which struck him flat on his back in the entry. On his rising, he beheld one part of his house in a cloud of smoke, which smelt like the firing of gun-powder. Going into the kitchen he found his man, crying out, that his leg was broke, and at the same time swooned away, and remain'd blind and speechless for several hours, and his leg very much burnt. Proceeding further he found, (as still may be seen) that a chimney and the walls were rept two stories downwards, and great part of the tiling, laths, &c. carried intirely off. Part of the garret floor was raised up, and the door drove off the hinges, and an oaken frame, on which stood an old trunk, was shiver'd to pieces. In the chamber under the garret was a great beam of oak, which was split; a shutter was drove from the hinges, part of the wall mov'd from its place, and a sence broke.—The lightning also forc'd its way in four or five different parts of the front of the house. In some places it penetrated the walls like a musket-ball, and in others shiver'd the oaken frames of the windows, shatter'd the glass, and melted the lead. It also burst thro' the kitchen into the bar, the door of which it tore off, beat the plaistering about, broke some wood-work, and struck off the handle of a large steen, but never displaced any of the drinking-glasses or decanters.—The mistress of the house and maid, being in a back kitchen, narrowly escaped, some part of the chimney falling upon them; as did a gentlewoman, who was there for her health, and her sister, by being in the parlour, (where they had bolted themselves in) at the first approach of the thunder and lightning.—This paragraph is an extract from a particular and exact account, taken by a gentleman of the Royal Society.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

Thomas Corbet, and *Thomas Wallis*, Esqrs. were chosen sheriffs for *London and Middlesex* for the year ensuing, in the room of *Daniel Collyer* and *Thomas Green* Esqrs. who paid their fine. (See p. 335.)

THURSDAY, 3.

The parliament, which stood prorogu'd to this day, was further prorogu'd to Sept.

The six following smugglers receiv'd sentence of death at *Leaves in Suffex*, viz. *Edmund Richards*, for the barbarous murders of *William Gailley* and *Daniel Chater*; (see p. 34.) *George Chapman* and *William Double*, for the murder of *Thomas Carswell*, a riding officer of the customs, in the year 1740; captain *Thomas Holman*, *John Geering*, and *William Trouver*, for the murder of *Michael Barb*, a dragoon, on Feb. 4, 1743.

John Reynolds and his wife, who kept the *Dog and Partridge* on *Slendon Common*, where *Richard Hawkins* was whipp'd to death, were tried on an indictment for concealing the said murder; but it appearing, that *Curtis* and *Robert Mills*, lately executed for the same, and *Winter*, who murder'd the said *Hawkins*, had threatn'd the two prisoners to destroy them, and set their house on fire, if they ever mention'd it, they were acquitted.

FRIDAY, 4.

Seven of the malefactors condemn'd the last sessions at the *Old Bailey* (see p. 335.) were this day executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Valentine Godwin*, *James Johnson*, *John Palmer*, *Uriah Creed*, *Richard Mopesden*, *John Gray*, and *John Steward*. *Anthony Dunn* died in *Newgate*, and the rest were repriev'd for transportation.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The 2 following persons were executed at *Pennenden Heath* near *Maidstone*, according to their sentence at the late assizes, viz. *James Toby*, for running wool to *France*. He acknowledged the crime for which he suffered; but said, it was a great pity, that people as bad as himself, should be allowed to swear mens lives away, for the sake of the reward. As he forgave all mankind, he heartily begged all the spectators to pray for him. *John Church*, for the murder of his wife. He seemed to be very sorrowful, and often said he did not design to kill her; but that she was a very bad wife, had run away with another man, and robbed him several times. He said he died in charity with all the world, and hoped for mercy.

Extract of a Letter from *Gosport*, August 10.

On Tuesday the right Hon. the earl of *Sandwich*, lord *Anson*, lord *Barrington*, lords of the admiralty, and the Hon. *Savage Mynson*, Esq; comptroller of the navy, with their attendants, went up the harbour in barges, and viewed the guard ships; those that had guns saluted them at their coming on board, and likewise at their going away; after they had done, they went on shore, and dined at the *Fountain* tavern in *Portsmouth*. On Wednesday they all went to the dock-yard, and surveyed the stores of all kinds. On Thursday they went again to the dock-yard, when a general muster was made of all the artificers before their

lordships. On Friday the officers and companies of all the guardships, and ships in ordinary were muster'd before their lordships on board their respective ships. On Saturday their lordships were again on board some of the ships in the harbour; after which they went to survey the royal hospital for seamen, building near this town, with which their lordships were highly pleased, expressing their satisfaction at the appearance the building makes, and the regularity with which the work is carried on: In short, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to find the true state of the naval affairs in these parts. Their lordships received a great number of petitions on various occasions, to all which that were deserving they gave favourable answers. On Sunday morning early they set out from this town, in order to proceed to *Plymouth* on their survey.

SATURDAY, 12.

This night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a building next the dye-house of *Mr. Spence*, near *Battle-Bridge*, *Southwark*, which consumed the same, with the brew-house of *Mess. Cox and Chibley*; four wharfs, *Mr. Walker's* cooperage, and about 80 houses, with almost all the goods and furniture contain'd in them; besides many houses greatly damag'd. There being a loft full of straw adjoining to the place where it began, the flames instantly communicated themselves to several wooden houses, which burnt with such violence, as made all help for some time ineffectual, the tide being then at ebb, and render'd it the most dreadful sight that can be imagin'd, to people on the water and the opposite shore: However, at length, several engines being brought, it was happily stopped, just as it was spreading itself to some warehouses fill'd with goods to a great value. Some coasters that lay a-long-side the wharfs had their rigging burnt.—In this calamity three men and one woman lost their lives, and one man had his leg broke; and on Sunday morning a man was kill'd by the fall of a stack of chimnies. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, besides a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident, the damage of which was said to be about 50,000*l*.

MONDAY, 14.

This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, serjeant *Hartley*, of the second regiment, and *John Smith*, a drummer of the first regiment of foot-guards, were conducted under a detachment from every company of the 3 regiments of foot-guards to *Hyde-Park*, where they were both shot for deserting to the *French*, &c. Two clergymen attended them, and they appeared very penitent. *Southwell*

dead at the first fire, but serjeant Hartley fell on his back, and said, *Lord have mercy on my soul*; whereupon another file of musketeers fired, and dispatch'd him.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

An express arrived from governor Cornwallis, governor of *Newa Scotia*, by the way of *Boston*, dated from *Chebueto* harbour, *June*, 23, mentioning, that he arrived at that place the day before: And by another letter of the 28th, from the same place, five of the transports, with the settlers on board, were safe arrived in that harbour, and the rest of them were hourly expected.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

This evening a gallery in Mr. Phillip's booth in *Bartholemew-Fair* fell down, with a great number of people in it, by which accident Mr. *Stringfellow*, a goldsmith in *Aldersgate-street*, and *Thomas Hodges*, a journeyman plaisterer in *Golden-lane*, were kill'd; several others were dangerously wounded, two of whom, who had their limbs broke, were carried to *St. Bartholemew's* hospital.

FRIDAY, 25.

Five of the 8 malefactors condemned at the affizes at *Croydon* were this day executed on *Kennington-Common*. *Thomas Supple*, a notorious highwayman, was afterwards hang'd in chains on *Gallows-bill*, near *Kingsdon*.

The companies of several ships waited on his majesty with a petition, praying the payment of the prize money, due for prizes taken in the *Mediterranean*; when they received for answer, that it was put in a method of payment, and they would receive all imaginable satisfaction in a few days.

SUNDAY, 27.

This morning, about half an hour after three, a fire broke out at Mr. *Harwood's* in *Grocers-Alley* in the *Poultry*, which burnt that house, and Mr. *Medley's* adjoining, and 3 other houses, and very much damaged the *Poultry-Compter*, a loft belonging to the right Hon. the lord mayor, adjoining to *Grocers Hall*, and several other houses. There were above 50 persons in the *Compter* for debt, &c. who were all set at liberty for fear of being burnt; above 40 of them afterwards return'd. The felons, 9 in number, escaped at the same time, and only one was retaken. The wife of Mr. *Mears*, lace-merchant, who had been ill for some time past, died the same morning, of the fright occasion'd by this disaster.

A monument of black marble was about this time erected in the great isle of *St. Patrick's* cathedral at *Dublin*, to the memory of the great and eminent Patriot doctor JONATHAN SWIFT, with the following inscription in large letters, deeply

cut and strongly gilded: HIC DEPOSITUM EST CORPUS JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D. HUIUS ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS DECANI, UBI SAeva INDIGNATIO ULTERIUS COR LACERARE NEQUIT. ABI, VIATOR, ET IMITARE, SI POTERIS, STRENUM PRO VIRILI LIBERTATIS VINDICATOREM.

The Reasonable Lover. A New Song, Sung by Mr. Lowe at Vaux-Hall Gardens.

1.

I Seek not at once in a female to find
The form of a *Venus* with *Pallas's* mind;
Let the girl that I love have but prudence
in view, [her true:
That tho' she deceive, I may still think
Be her person not beauteous, but pleasing
and clean, [mien;
Let her temper be cloudless and open her
By folly, ill-nature nor vanity led, [red.
Nor indebted to paint---for white or for

2.

May her tongue, that dread weapon in
most of the sex, [perplex;
Be employ'd to delight us, and not to
Let her not be too bold, nor frown at a jest,
For prudes I despise, and coquets I detest;
May her humour the taste of the company
hit, [wit,
Not affectedly wise, nor too pert with her
Go find out the fair, that is form'd on my
plan, [can.
And I'll love her for ever,---I mean, if I

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 25. *R*alph Gowland, of *Durham*,
Esq; to Miss *Darby* of *Kent*.

27. *David James* of *Amptbill* in *Bedfordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Knapp*.

Oliver Tilson, Esq; to lady *Frances Brudenell*, sister to the earl of *Cardigan*.

Aug. 5. *William Cooper*, of *Hartingfordbury Park*, Esq; to Miss *Madan*, eldest daughter of col. *Madan*.

Lord viscount *Bulkeley*, to Miss *Rowlands*, an heiress.

9. *David Roberts*, of *Denbighshire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Bulpen*.

Hon. *Charles Dormer*, Esq; to lady *Mary Talbot*, sister to the earl of *Sbrawsbury*.

10. *Henry Shifner*, Esq; a *Russia* merchant, to Miss *Brunsdon*, of *Blackheath*.

12. Capt. *George Cole*, to Miss *Talbot* of *Enfield*.

Mr. *John Wilson*, an eminent grocer in *St. Paul's Church Yard*, to Miss *Kitty Gress*, of *Organ-Hall*, in *Hertfordshire*.

Justinian Nutt, Esq; commander of the *Anson* man of war, to Miss *Cook* of *Winchester*.

Lord chief baron *Idle*, in *Scotland*, to Mrs. *Hog*, sister to Sir *Philip Misgrave*, of *Cumberland*, bart.

13. Rev.

15. Rev. Mr. Wyndham, a near relation of Sir Charles Wyndham, bart. to Miss Rusbott, of Kensington.

17. Mark Venables Smithson, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Warwickshire, to Miss Frances Evelyn, of Richmond.

22. Thomas Laurence, Esq; of Abington, to Miss Harriot Burroughs.

24. Thomas Batburst, Esq; eldest son of Benjamin Batburst, Esq; to Miss Fazakerley, an heiress of 30,000*l.* fortune.

Aug. 4. The lady of Sir — Sambroke, bart. deliver'd of a son.

17. The lady of Thomas Frankland, Esq; memb. for Thirsk in Yorkshire, of a daughter.

21. The lady of — Berkeley, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

July 25. THE lady viscountess Gage.

Matthew Martin, Esq; a member in the last parliament, and formerly commander of an East-Indiaman; who some years since, on his voyage to the East-Indies, was attack'd by Angria, and fought him in a gallant manner for several hours, and at last obliged him to sheer off, and saved his ship and cargo, which was very valuable, for which bold action the E. India company made him a present of 1000*l.* in money, and a gold medal set with diamonds of 500*l.* value, as a reward for his bravery.

Right Hon. Frances, countess dowager of Fingall, in Ireland.

Sir John Bingham, bart. governor of the county of Mayo, in Ireland.

28. Hon. Charles Leigb, Esq; brother to the late lord Leigb, of Stone-Leigb, in Warwickshire.

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham, of Merbam-Hatch in Kent, bart. who lately took the surname of Wyndham, pursuant to the will of lord Wyndham, who left him a very large estate.

Aug. 8. Hon. Richard Temple, Esq; eldest son to the lord visc. Palmerston, and member for Downton in Wilts.

John Hucks, Esq; an eminent brewer, and in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Edward Jäpper, Esq; one of the directors of the Sun Fire-Office.

9. Hon. William Barrell, Esq; lieutenant. gen. of his majesty's forces, governor of Pendennis-Castle. and col. of the king's own reg. of foot. He serv'd his country with great honour upwards of 50 years, and was present at most of the great actions and sieges in Flanders during Q. Anne's war,

10. Rt. Hon. Henry lord Colerane, baron Colerane, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Robert Osborn, of the island of Barbadoes, Esq; in the 30th year of his age, a gentleman of an exceeding good character.

Mr. Tyler, one of the general accomp-

Mr. David Gill, at Canterbury, in the 100th year of his age, who was in the procession on Boughdon-Hill at the restoration of K. Charles II.

12. Thomas Sinclair, Esq; formerly in the commission of the peace for the county of Berks.

15. — Howard, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Westminster, formerly a col. in the guards, and some years since governor of Jersey.

Theophilus Barnes, Esq; at Greenwich, well known for his skill in mechanicks, &c.

16. Mrs. Hollings, a widow gentlewoman, at Lambeth, aged 103.

Charles Upton, Esq; a commander in the royal navy, son of the celebrated grammarian, the Rev. Mr. James Upton, who died a few days since at Taunton.

22. Catharine, countess dowager of Egmont, relict of John late earl of Egmont.

29. Andrew Crosse, of Clerkenwell-Close, Esq;

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Terrick, presented to the rectory of Twickenham in Middlesex. — Mr. Pritchard, to the vicarage of Botbill in Oxfordshire. — Mr. Askew, to the rectory of Bindon in Suffex. — Mr. Fane, B. D. to the rectory of Sbetton in Surrey. — Mr. Crowle, to the rectory of All-Saints in Chester. — Mr. Grisdale, to the rectory of Hatton-Soiefield in Hampshire. — Mr. Tringley, to the vicarage of Whaley in Oxfordshire. — Mr. Purdue, to the vicarage of Stanton-Bridge, in Effex. — Mr. Dubourdieu, to the rectory of Harley in Kent.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

UDLEY Baxter, Esq; made solicitor to the excise. — Sir John Ligonier made col. of the 2d reg. of dragoon guards, in the room of the late duke of Montagu: Earl of Effingham, first lieutenant. and lieutenant. col. of the 2d. troop of horse guards: Charles Clarke, Esq; second lieutenant. and lieutenant. col. and Henry Gore, Esq; cornet and major to the said troop. — Sir Charles Howard, made governor of Carlisle, and Cromwell Ward, Esq; lieutenant. governor. — William Deane, Esq; made lieutenant. gov. of Jersey; John Barrington, Esq; lieutenant. gov. of Berwick; lord Robert Manners, lieutenant. gov. of Hull; and Richard Bowles, Esq; lieutenant. gov. of Pendennis-Castle. — Sir John Mordaunt, made col. of the reg. of horse, late Ligonier's in Ireland; major-gen. Cholmondeley, col. of the reg. of dragoons, late Mordaunt's, in Ireland; Henry Conway, Esq; col. of the reg. of foot, late Cholmondeley's; lord visc. Torrington, col. of the reg. of foot, late Conway's, in Ireland. — Mr. Cowe, chosen surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Gisle, who resigned.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

| Day | BANK STOCK | INDIA STOCK | South Sea STOCK | South Sea Ann. new | 4 per Cent. | Bank An. | 3 per Cent. | India Bonds | Wind at Deal. | Weather | Bill of Mortality from July 25. to Aug. 22. |
|-----|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 858 a 83 | S. E. | London. thunder | Chriff. Males 611 } 1105 |
| 2 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 838 a 84 | S. E. | fair | Femal. 494 } 1105 |
| 3 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 848 a 85 | N. W. | fair rain | Males 890 } 1775 |
| 4 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 838 a 85 | N. by W. | rain | Femal. 835 } 1775 |
| 5 | Sunday | | | | | | | | S. W. | rain | Died under 2 Years old 691 |
| 6 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 848 a 85 | S. W. | gloomy | Between 2 and 5 — 143 |
| 7 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 838 a 85 | W. S. W. | very fair | 5 and 10 — 48 |
| 8 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 848 a 82 | S. W. | fair rain | 10 and 20 — 44 |
| 9 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 848 a 81 | S. W. | rain fair | 20 and 30 — 148 |
| 10 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 858 a 82 | S. W. | fair rain | 30 and 40 — 171 |
| 11 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 818 a 84 | S. E. | fair | 40 and 50 — 186 |
| 12 | Sunday | | | | | | | | S. E. | fair | 50 and 60 — 129 |
| 13 | 137 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 608 a 63 | S. W. | fair | 60 and 70 — 127 |
| 14 | 138 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 578 a 62 | N. N. W. | fair hot | 70 and 80 — 52 |
| 15 | 138 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 618 a 61 | N. N. | fair hot | 80 and 90 — 34 |
| 16 | 139 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 578 a 62 | S. W. | fair hot | 90 and 100 — 2 |
| 17 | 139 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 608 a 62 | S. S. W. | fair hot | |
| 18 | 138 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 a 62 | S. W. | fair hot | |
| 19 | 139 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 a 62 | N. E. by E. | fair hot | |
| 20 | Sunday | | | | | | | | N. E. | fair sultry | 1775 |
| 21 | 138 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 618 a 59 | N. E. | fair sultry | Within the Walls 131 |
| 22 | 138 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 568 a 59 | E. N. E. | fair sultry | Without the Walls 431 |
| 23 | 139 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 588 a 60 | E. N. E. | fair sultry | In Mid. and Surrey 840 |
| 24 | 139 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 | S. W. | fair sultry | City & Sub. W. est. 177 |
| 25 | 139 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 | S. by E. | fair hot | Weekly Avg. 1 — 471 |
| 26 | 140 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 a 58 | E. N. E. | fair hot | 8 — 424 |
| 27 | Sunday | | | | | | | | N. E. | fair mild | 15 — 442 |
| 28 | 140 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 | N. E. | fair mild | 22 — 438 |
| 29 | 140 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 a 60 | E. N. E. | fair | 1775 |
| 30 | 140 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 598 | N. E. by E. | fair | Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 10d. |
| 31 | 140 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 578 a 59 | N. E. | fair | Wheat 29s. to 32s. per Quar. |

Since our last we have the following accounts, viz. From *Holland*, That the states general have resolved, that a species of gold coin shall be struck there of the value of 14 *guelders*, and one half of that value; and that the utmost precaution shall be used by the work or milling on the edges, to prevent their being clipp'd or filed: And that on the 17th inst. N. S. the baron de *Borsselen* had, by virtue of the full powers he had received from the prince stadtholder, changed the magistrates of *Sluys*; and next day set out for *Sas-van-Ghent*, to do the same there.

From *Paris*, That on the 7th inst. N. S. an edict was published, whereby the debates of his most christian majesty's council were suppress'd, and severe penalties enacted against all printers, booksellers, and others, that should presume to print, vend, or privately distribute, any copy or copies of the said debates; but even in that arbitrary government they allow the debates of their parliaments to be printed and published: That the comptroller general had demanded of the *French* clergy a particular declaration of the amount of their several revenues, in order, it is said, to subject that rich body to the payment of the *twentieth penny*, or *one shilling in the pound*, equally with the rest of the nation: That a new method has been proposed to his majesty for increasing his revenue by prohibiting all persons from wearing a sword, except those who shall prove their title of noblesse, or who are in his majesty's armies; but that those who have no sufficient title, may have permission to wear one, in consideration of a small sum of money paid yearly to his majesty: That his most christian majesty, being desirous to preserve peace in the church, had wrote circular letters to all the bishops of his kingdom, signifying that, for the future, they must not publish any mandates concerning any controverted points of religion, without his majesty's permission; and that they should be cautious how they refuse the sacraments to dying persons reputed *Janse-nists*; and to render those letters the more effectual, his majesty has by an edict charged all printers not to print any such mandates without a licence from the court: That on the 20th another of his majesty's edicts was registered in parliament, by which all monasteries of nuns are forbidden to take in any novices before the age of 14 years and 1 day; and that no child brought up in a nunnery shall be suffered to take the veil, till she has lived seven years in the world, after which she may return to the convent, if she likes it better: And that on the 28th instant, N. S. his majesty had advice by one of his frigates arriv'd from *Cape-Breton*, that on the 23d of

June last, N. S. the *English* had evacuated that island, and every place thereunto belonging, and that his troops had thereupon been put in possession thereof; in consequence of which his majesty had ordered the marquis de *Puisieux* to acquaint the earl of *Albemarle*, that the lords *Suffex* and *Cathcart*, our hostages at *Paris*, were now at liberty to go where they pleased.

From *Madrid*, That the agent of the commerce at *Cadix* had made strong representations at the court of *Spain*, of the damage sustained by the commerce, by the fleet from the *Hawanna's* putting in at *Ferrol* instead of *Cadix*; his catholick majesty had thereupon declared, "That some particular reasons had obliged him, on this occasion, to depart from antient custom, but the alteration should not be made a precedent: Therefore the parties interested might rest assured, that all other fleets coming from *America*, shall, as heretofore, put into *Cadix*, and no where else, and that orders in consequence have been already issued in regard to the fleet, which is expected under the command of vice-admiral *Spino-la*." His majesty's particular reasons, probably, were, that as he was resolved to make no reasonable concessions to us with regard to the freedom of our trade and navigation in the *American* seas, or with regard to our *South-sea* company, he was afraid of our refusing courage and recommending hostilities.

From *Lisbon*, That towards the end of last month his *Portuguese* majesty was taken so ill, that fearing he could not live the day out, all the sacraments were administered to him; but having recover'd a little, his majesty sent for the prince of *Brazil*, and after a pathetic exhortation upon the duties that would be incumbent upon him, when he mounted the throne, he gave him some instructions in writing, in which he particularly recommended to him to keep in peace with all potentates, and carefully to avoid entering into any engagements, that might oblige him to take part in any quarrel, in which he had no particular concern.

From *Venice*, That they had now been more cautious in their behaviour, than they were in the year 1735; for upon the late second appearance of the young pretender in their city, which did not less awaken the attention of the *British* court than it had done formerly, their behaviour towards him was such, that, instead of being dissatisfied with their conduct, as upon the former occasion, that court had testified to the doge and senate, that it took in good part the regard which they had now shewn for the king and royal family of *Great Britain*.

From *Genoa*, That the malcontents of *Corfica* being again in arms, and having

even

even attack'd the *French* troops in the neighbourhood of *Nebbio*, the senate begin to be sensible of the impossibility of keeping that island, the inhabitants whereof shew an invincible aversion to their government,

and therefore they begin to think in good earnest to part with it, upon advantageous terms in favour of *France*, or in favour of *Spain*, for the use of don *Philip*, duke of *Parma*, with the title of king.

The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1749.

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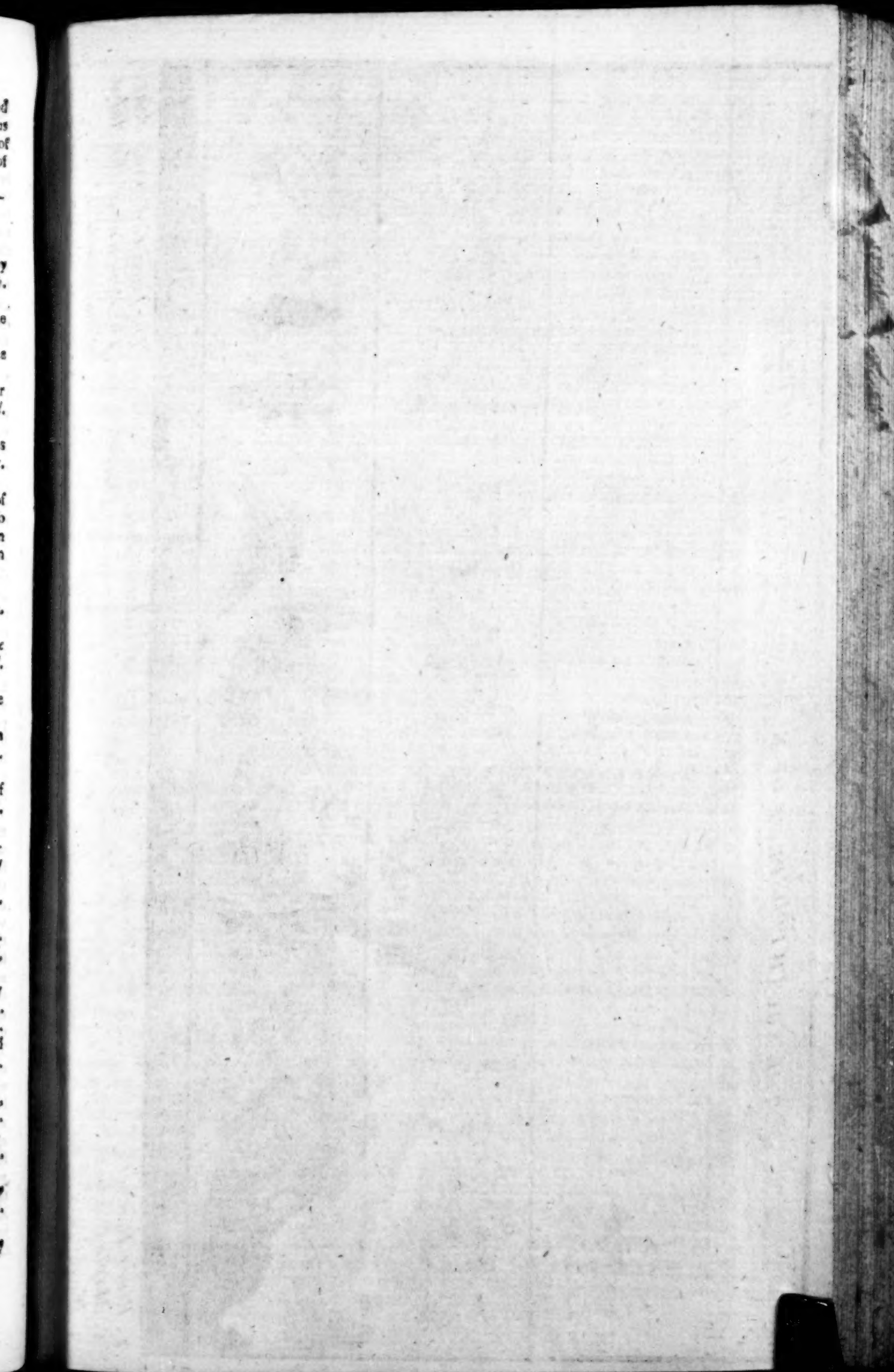
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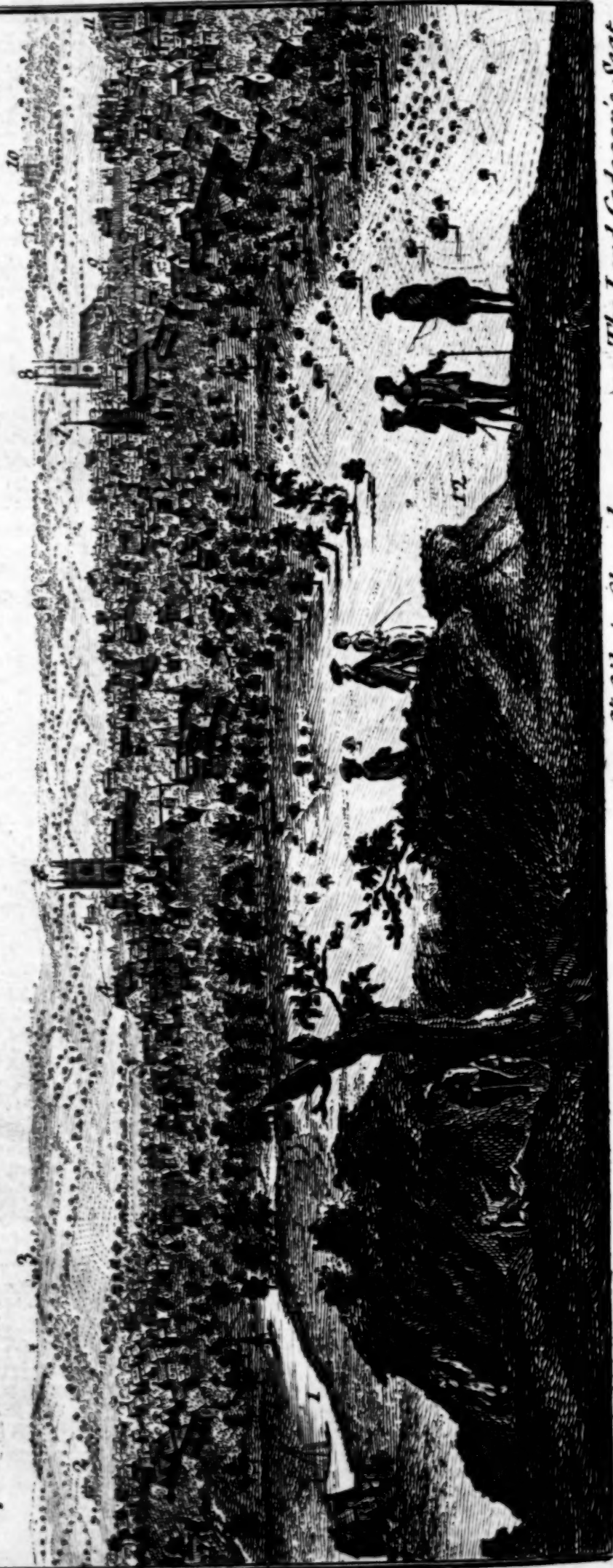
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